PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dak; Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,402—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818.
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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5267	C. Gadd	10th Sept.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Vibmer	17th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	24th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4154	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pardit	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4154	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	19th "
† CARTHAGE	5267	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	17th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pardit	31st "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles. Plymouth and London Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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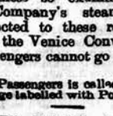
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th August, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE...	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Sept. 1898.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 26th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes,

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,805	21st Sep.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars. Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 1st, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S. S. SINGAPORE	Pizzarelo	4,000	18th Sep., 1898,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers or Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 21th September, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 16, 1898.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MATSUYAMA MARU, Capt. M. NISHIMURA, 2,938 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 8th September.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August, 1898.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by all Lines of Steamers and BAGGAGE Received, Forwarded, and Insured against all Risks at Moderate Rates.

PACKAGES cleared through the Customs and forwarded to Destination, or Received for Shipment to any Port.

SMALL PARCELS despatched at Lowest Rates.

SUPPLIES of every Description obtained from England.

LIFE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCE effected, and all kinds of Agency Business transacted.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.—

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th Sept., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 8th September, calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 6th September, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2610 tons, on or about 7th Sep., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 9th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 15th September, 1898.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

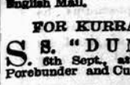
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesdays.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	22nd Sept.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

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BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

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SPECIAL DISCOUNTS WILL BE ALLOWED TO ALL LARGE CONSUMERS.

ESTIMATES PREPARED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

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SPECIALLY INVITED.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

GENUINE

JOHAN MARIA FARINA

EAUDE COLOGNE

IN HALF PINT WICKERED BOTTLES. Per bot. Rs. 2. Per dozen Rs. 22-8.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

CHEMISTS. MADON, SONS & CO., DRUGGISTS.

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHEESE!

CHEESE!!

Fresh importation by every through Mail.

CHEDDAR.
Per lb. Cash As. 13; Credit As.

GRUYERE.
Per lb. Cash As. 14; Credit Re. 1.

DOUBLE GLOSTER.
Per lb. Cash As. 14; Credit Re. 1.

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Whole Cheese only. Cash As. 12; Credit As. 14.
Quality and Condition Guaranteed.

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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

WILL KEEP A CONSIDERABLE TIME.

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1-4 Quire Rs. 5 ,,

N. B.—This Paper is invaluable for Amateurs as it can be worked all the year round, and will tone to any formula.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AN EFFICIENT SUBSTITUTE

for QUININE, affording the FULL THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS of the DRUG without its OBJECTIONABLE CHARACTERISTICS, will be found in

KEMP'S SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

(the active principle of the HERB CHIRETTA preserved by COMBINATION WITH SUGAR)

AND KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINE

a FLUID FORM of the above.

THESE REMEDIES are recognised as the BEST obtained from the drug CHIRETTA, being PREPARED WITHOUT heat which is used in the PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE of all other preparations of the drug, although it is known to destroy the beneficial PROPERTIES.

A FINE TONIC for General Use. AN EFFECTIVE ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever AN ANTHELMINTIC acting without irritation.

INVALUABLE IN Every Form of Disease arising FROM OR accompanied by Debility.

SACCH. CHIRETTINE Rs. 1-0 1-8, and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

LIQ. CHIRETTINE Rs. 2-0 and Rs. 3-8 per Bottle.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without change and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Bilkari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

NOTICE.

THREE VACANCIES for MEDICAL MEN as Registrars of Deaths at the Hindu Sonapur. Salaries from Rs. 100 to 150. Only qualified men need apply. Applications for the appointment to be addressed to the Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department, Bombay, 31st Aug., 1898.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Impotency, nervousness and seminal weakness quickly cured. Try those only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondance always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

FOR SALE.

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COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.

OFFERS will be received by the Undersigned for the whole of the Mill Premises of the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., consisting of about 25 acres of land, with the Buildings, Plant, Machinery (10,000 Spindles and 232 Looms) Dye House, &c., together with ample Preparing Machinery, Implements, and Tools.

Apply to

J. F. HEADRICK,
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Liquidators.
The Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., in Liquidation.
Colombo, 6th May, 1898.

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One new English-built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

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TO BE LET.—AN AIRY BUNGALOW of H. H. the Aga Khan, at Walkeshwar, Narayen Dabholeker's Road, near Sea Shore.

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THE BEST AND ONLY ORIGINAL.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS

Beware of Spurious Imitations which are often substituted.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	12
Soldern	50	28	12

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilletta" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock; REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL:

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, Solders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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PREMIERS were built and sold by the Premier Cycle Company, Limited, in 1897, and the DEMAND for them far EXCEEDS that for any other Cycle in the World.

REPUTATION PREMIER.
NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	12 instalments. Credit. Rs. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo"	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo"	275 0	25 0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

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BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

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Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

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BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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"THE BEST."

By order of the board of PUBLIC OPINION,

Connoisseur

TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

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THE

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMPION CRICKETER PRINCE RANJITSINGHJI

Has kindly consented to be present at the Performance.

THE ALFRED THEATRICAL Co.

Will perform at the

NOVELTY THEATRE

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 9 p.m.

KHOONE NAHAK.

An Hindoostani adaptation from Shakespeare's "HAMLET."

Box Plan at the Theatre.

The Theatre will be illuminated with flags and lights. An Orchestra Band will be present.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1898, of RUPEES TWENTY-ONE per share, WILL BE PAID on presentation of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Esseson House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 19th Sept.

By Order of the Directors,

JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1898.

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

DRAPERY DEPT., HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEMBERS are INFORMED that there will be A SALE of OVERSEASON GOODS, and REMNANTS, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant.

ANY person having claims against or being indebted to the Estate of the late Captain the Hon. R. E. M. MOSTYN, Royal Artillery, who died at Bombay on 31st August, 1898, should communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims can be entertained.

A. H. CALLWELL, Major, R. A.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Colaba, 3rd Sept., 1898.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made in the matter of the Estate of SIR WALTER EUGENE DE SOUZA deceased and in an Action by HELENE YVONNE THERESE GABRIELLE DE LA QUERRANDE and others against FREDERICK GEORGE MANLEY WETHERFIELD and others 1898 D. No. 461 the persons claiming to be entitled by virtue of or according to the statutes of distribution of Intestates Estates or otherwise to the estate of the abovenamed Sir Walter Eugene de Souza formerly of Calcutta in India but late of 31 Wilton Place Knightsbridge in the County of London who died a Bachelor on the 12th April 1897 at 31 Wilton Place aforesaid living at the time of his death or to be the legal personal representatives of such of them as are now dead and also the persons claiming to be the heir at law of the said Sir Walter Eugene de Souza living at the time of his death are by their Solicitors on or before the 15th day of November 1898 to come in and prove their claims AT THE CHAMBERS OF MR. JUSTICE NORTH at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand London or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.

TUESDAY the 29th day of November 1898 at 12 o'clock at noon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said Claims;—Dated the 5th day of August 1898.

WILLIAM BINNS SMITH,
Vacation Master of the Supreme Court.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

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FROM 1ST TO 10TH SEPTEMBER,

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LAMPS, BICYCLES, HARDWARE,
USEFUL ARTICLES OF ALL SORTS.
REDUCTION OF OVER 50 PER CENT.

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CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

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of All Brands.

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All the latest in the trade.

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Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

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By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

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From Steward (London) and other Makers.

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J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD.,

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Theodolites.
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Protractors (all kinds).
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T Squares.
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Dry Water Colours.
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Sibirian do.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS AND COUNTRY TOBACCO.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th Instant, at 2 p.m., the following ornaments, belonging to the estate of the late Essajee Noorbhoy,—

1 pair gold saniclas.
10 gold bangles.
1 gold chain.
3 gold rings.

The effects of the late Joseph Anthony Pereira—

2 gold rings.
1 ruby ring.

The effects of the late Cassibai, woman.—

About 4 maunds country tobacco.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 gold hunting watch by James MaCabe, Royal Exchange, London.
1 handsome square piano, by Richard Lipp.
1 kodak camera with slides.
25 barrels salted ox tongue.
One 18-carat gold hunting English watch by Messrs. Rotherhams of London, very little used.
Household furniture, such as tables, chairs, teapoys, sofas, whatnot, book and hat stands, meatsafe, clothes press, cupboards, dressing and wash hand tables, etc.
197 steel bars weighing about 40 cwt.
On account and at the risk of Hakimjee Dawoodjee—
5 American roll-up writing desks.
On account of the concerned—
1 case 240 pieces cotton doopetas with imitation gold borders and embroidery.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome glass-fronted brougham.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 serviceable office-phigram.
1 dog-cart with hood.
1 handsome Australian mare, going in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Old Secretariat Building, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood household furniture, plate-ware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square piano by Soundy, pictures, lamps, gents' pneumatic bicycle, etc., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, on FRIDAY, the 16th, and SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, the very valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood household furniture by Roberts and others, English dining table, best electro-plated ware, silver-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Schiedmayer, D.-B. B.-L. gun by William Powell, handsome pictures, windproof lamps, rich Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, books, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, nearly new victoria, handsome four-wheeled dog-cart, one pair of handsome grey horses, two powerful grey horses going in harness, double and single harnesses, two fox-terrier dogs, choice garden plants in china and earthen pots, pigeons, &c., the property of the late JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 5th September, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on account and risk of Eshwardass Maganlal.

50 bales each 400 lbs. "flower tie," yarn No. 10s Jogi ticket and 30 bales each 400 lbs "flower tie" yarn No. 20s Chinaman and Dragoon Ticket

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th September, 1898.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF NECKLACES, RINGS, &c.

Re Estate of Abdul Hussein Sumeuddin.

Under direction of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above Estate by the High Court of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th September, 1898, at 3-30 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No 4 Forbes and Medowes Streets, a remaining stock of valuable jewellery belonging to the above estate consisting principally of valuable rings, necklaces, etc, etc

The jewellery is on view

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 5th September, 1898.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Mocoaon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Spirits or Spirits, cases of Games, &c. &c.—MARCHS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

LOUNGE SUITS from Rs. 30. Soft Wool Fit and Finish guaranteed. West End styles—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!! Suitable for Wedding or Birthday, at great reduction owing to our clearing present Stock. Secure when you can at SHROFF BROTHERS.

REMEMBER.—All specially made latest Pattern RAMBLER CYCLES have the Words "ROYAL INDIAN" on them.—NORMAN and Co., Fort, VATCHA BROS., Girgaum.

GOOD BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED, by Joh. Putzhardt, Mannheim, of Rhine. Largest business centre for South Germany and Switzerland. Large Warehouse with over 220 yards river and railway front. Highest references given and required.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Rs. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED DANCE MUSIC ROLLS to Bijou Orchestrian Organs. Music Rolls not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL, No. 7, Victoria Road, Massagon, Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls under the superintendence of Mrs. Dymond, widow of the late Head Master of St. Peter's School.

WANTED, Young certified mechanical ENGINEER.—(European, 28)—about completing contract, desires responsible post, Bombay or Up-country. Used to erecting, fitting, and running Engines and Machinery of all classes, and management of men and works both at Home and in India. First-class testimonials and references. Apply "B," care of this Paper.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 180°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Ebrji, at Rs. 4-12-8, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-15-4, per case, at Baroda.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,308,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN, on 1st October next. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS at Poona Hotel, Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wilmer's and Nagur's. Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO. 28 Apollo Street, Bombay.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a preventive and curative agent in all cases of Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Family and Operative Chemists, Fort.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 15th May, 1893:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription, per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 5 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Question regarding Giras years and other Related Rights with an Introduction Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE ... Rs. 5
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LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
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FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
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ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.

New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
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All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
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Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
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Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
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Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newara Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and America. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 nor exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 58:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,666,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON. THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LOCAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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T. IYAMASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 10,000,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 20,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DURRANCEAU, Esq. of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RAWLE, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. R. NOBLE, Esq. (Investors Trustee, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON,
JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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NEW YORK.
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PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS ..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .....
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal.
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe to the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credits.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, deals in Securities for safe custody and collects interests and dividends when payable.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NOTICES.

LOST OR STOLEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE No. 3135 for THREE SHARES Nos. 633, 634 and 635 of the BANK OF BOMBAY has been or will soon be found LOST, STOLEN, or MISLAID. Due notice has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said Certificate in any way.

કુંવરજી પેસ્તનજી કામા,
i. e., COOVERJEE PESTONJEE CAMA.
ખરદેબાઈ તે કુંવરજી પેસ્તનજી કામાની
પત્ની બાનુ.
i. e., CURSETBAI, wife of COOVERJEE PESTONJEE CAMA.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

FOUR PER CENT LOANS.

WITH the SANCTION of Government the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites Tenders for portions or specified Lots, and amounting in the aggregate to 70 lakhs of rupees, of the undermentioned Loans for Municipal purposes, namely:—

Title of Loan.	Amount to be borrowed this year.	Currency of Loan.
Loan [a] 25 lakhs Loan for Sewerage, Water and other Sanitary Works.	13 lakhs	Repayable 1st November 1923.
Loan [b] 15 lakhs for Sewerage, Wari Bunder, &c., Roads, Burial Ground and Water Works.	8½ „	1st July 1923.
Loan [c] 12½ lakhs for Sewerage, Roads and Sanitary Works.	5½ „	1st June 1923.
	Rs. 29 lakhs	

2. The loans are to be raised on the Security of the general revenues of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the aforesaid amount of 29 lakhs of rupees will be received by the Municipal Corporation at their office in the Fort of Bombay, the 8th September next. Tenders must be for sums of 500 rupees or multiples of 500 rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for the four per cent. 29 lakhs loans."

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Company's rupees and must be expressed in a figure or a fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner reserves to himself the right to allot to tenderers of sums of less than Rs. 10,000 Debentures in respect of any one of the loans specified in paragraph 1 above as he may find convenient and practicable. He will, however, endeavour to allot to the tenderers the amounts tendered for, or some proportion nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, subject to the provisions of para. 9, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs 500.

DEPOSITS.

10. Tenderers must pay (before 2 p.m. on ordinary working days and 12 noon on Saturdays) into the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered. The Chief Accountant's receipt for such deposit must accompany each tender. A separate deposit will be made in respect of each tender.

11. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash,
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes or Municipal Debentures standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer.

NOTE.—Government Promissory Notes and Municipal Debentures tendered as deposits should be blank endorsed.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

VINTAGE WINES.

MESSRS. HATCH MANSFIELD and Co., Ld., Wine Merchants by Special Appointment to H. I. M. the Queen, T. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of York.

SOLE AGENTS FOR Messrs. MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

The "Dry Imperial" of the magnificent vintage of 1893 is the finest Champagne on the Market.

For Prices and Lists of Wines and Spirits in stock, also for Calendar of Vintages, apply to their representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	16 13 0	30	16 1 0
35	14 4 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO., FLEMING SHAW & CO., BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life.....	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid.....	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE:

ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY, LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & Co., CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN, Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED

ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LA SOCIETE COMMERCIALE ET INDUSTRIELLE DE NAPHTE CASPIENNE ET DE LA MER NOIRE, 13 Rue Lafayette, Paris, in the Republic of France, and Batoum, in the Empire of Russia, Petroleum Merchants, are the sole and absolute owners of the above trade mark. The privilege of using such trade mark belongs exclusively to La Societe aforesaid and, without their permission first had and obtained, no person, firm or corporation has or have any right to the user of such trade mark.

Any person firm or corporation using the above trade mark without such permission as aforesaid will be deemed to have infringed the rights of the owners thereof and legal proceedings will be taken against such infringers in respect of such wrongful user.

G. C. SARAMANGA,

Constituted Attorney of La Societe Commerciale et Industrielle de Naphte Caspienne et de la Mer Noire, 1 and 2 Church Lane, Calcutta, 4th August, 1898.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 2-13m., 1-59a. Low water, 7-40m., 7-59a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Ward election of a Municipal Councillor, Municipal Office, 5 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament.
Meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace, Sir Jamsetjee P. B. Institution, 5-15 p.m.
Wilson College Literary Society, lecture by the Rev. R. Scott on Shakespeare and his Age, 5-30 p.m.
Anti-Vivisection meeting, Prathna Samaj Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Entertainment to Prince Ranjitsingji, Tejpal Hall, Malabar Hill, 9-30 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, the Amateur Dramatic Club's performance, 9-30 p.m.

GOWLEE MOHOLLA FAIR.—The annual Gowlee Moholla Fair commences to-day, and will last for seven days.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of August last was 3951, the daily average being 127. New admissions, 952. Parsees, 861; Hindoos, 1307; Mahomedans, 1,039; Christians, 744, 50 children were vaccinated during the month.

THE GROUNDING OF THE S.S. CASHMERE.—By a typographical error the explanation sent us by Messrs. Shepherd and Co. on this subject was incorrectly reproduced in our last issue. The paragraph should have stated that Messrs. Shepherd and Co. are *not* the owners of the s.s Cashmere.

REPORTED THEFT.—Christian Haburg, residing on the first floor of a house at Bellasis Road, reported to the police on Friday that during his absence from home for a couple of hours on that day, some one entered his place and stole a silver double case watch and chain of the value of Rs. 100 from an open box.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.—Owing to the Royal Irish Rifles having scratched the matches will be played as follows:—Monday, Rangers F. C. vs. Welsh Regiment; Tuesday, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Durham L.I.; Thursday, Shropshire L.I. vs. Winners of Monday; Saturday, Final.

A GOLDSMITH ROBBED BY HIS SERVANT.—Fulchund Vaga, a Marwaree goldsmith, having his shop at Marwaree Bazaar, employed another Marwaree about ten days ago to work in his shop. On Friday morning the employe absconded taking with him the thirteen tolas and three-quarters of gold valued as Rs. 315, entrusted to him to make into ornaments. The necessary steps have been taken to detain the accused at the Anund Detention camp.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The following members will represent the Rangers Football Club in the match this evening, against the Welsh Regiment. Game to start at 5-10. Members are requested to be on the field at 5 p.m. sharp. Full Back—H. Peters. Three fourth backs—C. A. Flower, R. Hogan, J. R. Allen, W. F. Greene, (captain). Half Back—H. E. Davies, R. Greene, Forwards—A. Monahan, W. Sell, F. C. Brewin, F. Kerrigan, C. F. Smith, W. N. Stewart, H. A. Wray, A. Higgins, Reserves—F. Blodwell, C. E. Engel, G. Thomas.

COLLISION IN HARBOUR.—At 6 a.m. on Saturday Balao No. 3693 was run down by the P. and O. S. N Co.'s s.s. Bengal near Cross Island. The balao was tacking down south, and as there was not sufficient breeze, she was unable to move out of the way of the steamer. The balao was in charge of Tindal Maloo Rama and was loaded with grass. Luckily she did not sink, but the grass, valued at Rs. 50, and a box containing Rs. 30 were lost. The balao was towed to Mallet Bunder by the P. and O. Co.'s launch Ranee.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE IN A THEATRE.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. A. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Khaja Fazul, Jamshed Vastad, Fattu Madunia, and Abdool Matta were charged by Superintendent Holdway with committing trespass on 22nd August in the Gaiety Theatre, creating a disturbance, and assaulting Maganlal Moolchand of that theatre. Mr. Byrne, solicitor, prosecuted; while the first accused was defended by Mr. Vellinkar, pleader, and the third by Mr. Oliviera, pleader. The charge against Khaja was withdrawn, and Fattu was discharged in the absence of sufficient evidence. Jamshed and Abdoola were convicted and each sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

A DHOBIE DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquiry was held on Saturday at Tardeo Road by Mr. [illegible] the Coroner, on view of the body of Kulloo Baldy, a dhobie, aged sixty years, residing at Glider Street. On Friday last, deceased went to wash his clothes at a well off the Tardeo Road. About 4 p.m. he was standing on the beam across the well drawing water, when he accidentally lost his balance and fell into the well. Another dhobie, who was washing clothes on the pavement, heard the splash and found deceased missing and his bucket floating on the surface of the water. He gave information to the police, who had the well dragged and the body of the deceased was recovered. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of August last, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in the above dispensary was 3,132, among them the number of new admissions was 436, classified as stated below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
Bhattias	15	6	11	32
Vanias	57	7	17	81
Brahmins	49	19	16	84
Lohanas	12	1	5	18
Other castes	175	19	27	221
Total.....	308	52	76	436

The average daily attendance was 101.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, POREBUNDER.—During the month ending on 31st August last the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 1,447, the new admissons being 305, classified as below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women	Children	Total.
Hindoos	60	62	61	183
Mussalmans	40	25	35	100
Parsees	12	3	7	22
Other castes	...	...	...	...
Total.....	112	90	103	305

The average daily attendance was 46·7.

THEFT OF TARPAULINS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Hari Govind, an old offender, with criminal breach of trust in respect of six tarpaulins of the value of Rs. 70, belonging to Khimji Narayan, a dealer in tarpaulins; Moosa Ismail, a hawker, with concealing and disposing of the stolen property to Gangji Jewatz; and Gangji Jewatz with receiving stolen property. Superintendent Grennan conducted the prosecution. It appeared from the evidence that the first accused Hari was in the habit of getting tarpaulins on hire from the complainant. On Friday he took away six tarpaulins on the usual understanding, but subsequently he went with Moosa to Gangji for the purpose of selling them. Gangji kept them with him, but did not buy them. The accused Gangji was discharged, but the others were convicted, the first being sentenced to eighteen and the second to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

COUNTERFEITING QUEEN'S COINS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which (1) Lakha Visram, (2) Valji Hirsu, (3) Jiwa Gunga, (4) Nathoo Bhowan, (5) Bhoolamul Santial, (6) Dosabhoy Rustomji, (7) Parbu Dayal, (8) Joogal Kishore, (9) Sadi Ram, (10) Ruttonchand Jawalanath, (11) Gopinath Nanalal, and Haridas Thakurdas have been charged by Sirdar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdool Ali with counterfeiting Queen's coin. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while the accused were defended by Mr. M. M. Marshan, barrister-at-law; Mr. Roberts and Mr. Wadia, solicitors; and Mr. Hugh Sealy, Mr. Vellinker, and Mr. Kapadia, pleaders. Mr. Robert Scott, of the Calcutta Mint, was further examined by Mr. Nicholson, regarding the impressions obtained by him of the Farrukhabad and Moorshidabad genuine rupees as well as counterfeit coins. Additional evidence having been regarded further inquiry was adjourned.

HURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday at the Northbrook Street, touching the death of Narayen Suddoo, aged seventy years, residing with his wife in a chawl in that locality. The deceased was formerly a hack victoria-driver, but had given up that work for the last seven years owing to his having had a paralytic stroke and since then he had been supported by his wife. About 8 o'clock on Friday evening the wife went to a standpipe to wash some clothes, leaving Suddoo alone in the room. Half an hour after she heard deceased screaming and on going into the room found his bundee in flames. Some neighbours came to his assistance, they tore off the burning pieces of apparel and extinguished the flames, but not before the whole of the deceased's right arm had been badly burnt. It appeared that during the absence of his wife Suddoo left his bed and on going to a kerosine oil lamp was lighting a beedee, when the sleeve of his bundee caught fire. Some household remedies were applied to the burns, but the man grew worse and died on the following morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. R. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sooco Sumbhoo, a Hindu wrestler, stood charged at the instance of Superintendent Nolan, with kidnapping a Hindu girl named Jankee, aged twelve years, from the lawful guardianship of her father with intent to outrage her modesty. On the evening of the 26th ultimo the girl was on her way home, when accused met her at Da Lisle Road and induced her to accompany him on the pretext of showing her Guapaties. After taking her to several places and treating her with liquor, he brought her on the verandah of a shop at Jacob Circle, and there attempted to outrage her. The girl raised an alarm, when a policeman turned up and took accused into custody. The accused denied the offence. His Worship altered the charge to one of attempt to outrage the modesty of the girl and sentenced him on that count to a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE AT WARI BUNDER.—About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out amongst the rows of huts erected for the stabling of bullocks and carts, on the Wari Trust Estates at Wari Bunder and in a short time two of the rows consisting of seven huts, was consumed. The fire was first discovered by one of the cartmen named Mahomed Chand, who raised an alarm. The owners of the property, who reside in the neighbourhood, immediately turned out and succeeded in rescuing their live-stock, but not before two of the bullocks had been slightly burnt and two goats burnt to death. The fire brigade stations were communicated with and the Babulla Tank engine arrived on the scene, followed in quick succession by the other engines. In the meantime the fire travelled with rapidity and owing to the material being highly inflammable the whole range was ablaze. The fire brigade quickly set to work and got the fire under control in about an hour. Seven of the carts were also destroyed by the fire. The fire was attributed to careless beedee-smoking. The damage was estimated at Rs. 600.

PUBLIC COMPANIES MEETINGS.

KEMP AND COMPANY LIMITED.

THE seventeenth annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday, at Armenian Lane, Fort, Dr. Thomas Blaney, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The director's report was as follows:—

The board of directors now submit to the shareholders the sixteenth annual report showing the working of the company for the year ending the 30th of June, 1893. The debts and liabilities as shown in the balance-sheet, amounting to Rs. 63,764-8-6 have since been liquidated. It is proposed that the sum of Rs. 4,362-0-0 be written off for depreciation. The balance of profit and loss account is Rs. 63,230-11-2 which the directors recommend to be disposed of as follows:—At credit of profit and loss account Rs. 63,230-11-2. Dividend of 12 per cent on paid-up capital, or Rs. 21 per share Rs. 42,000-0-0. Deterioration of building Rs. 1,507-3-8. Deterioration of plant and furniture Rs. 2,854-7-4 bad debts 1,103-10-6, bonus to staff Rs. 4,150-0-0 To, Reserve Fund 11,615-0-8, total Rs. 103,230-11-2 The reserve fund stands at Rs. 214,977-7-3, Rs. 70,800 of which are invested in Port Trust and Municipal Debentures, and will, with the Rs. 11,615-0-8 now proposed to be added to it, which will also be similarly invested, make the reserve fund Rs. 2,26,592-7-11. The results of the working of the business during the past, as during previous years, testify to the excellence of the management. With the details of the management and the efficiency of the whole of the staff of the directors are completely satisfied. The directors continue to be satisfied with the management and working of the branches at Cumballa Hill and Byculla. Under section 86 of the articles of association, two of the directors, viz., Messrs. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy and Harkisondas Narotumdas, retire from office by rotation, but under section 88 are eligible for re-election. The auditor, Mr. J. Cornforth, also retires from office, and it will be for the shareholders present to elect an auditor or auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The chairman in addressing the meeting, said: Gentlemen, I have now the honour to present for your approval and adoption the report of the directors of the Company for the year ending the 30th day of June 1898. The property and assets account stands at Rs. 6,97,268-1-8, being an increase over last year of Rs. 15,554-12-5. The reserve fund stands at Rs. 23, 20,592-7-11 divided into (1) funds invested in stock Rs. 1,44,177 and (2) available funds invested in Port Trust and Municipal Debentures Rs. 82,415. The credit of profit and loss account stands at Rs. 63,230-11-2, out of which, after providing for deterioration of [illegible] buildings, plant, furniture, &c., we recommend the payment of the usual dividend of Rs. 21 per share or 12 per cent on the paid up capital of the company carrying the sum of Rs. 11,615-0-8 to the available reserve fund as already described. The business of the company as now shown in the balance sheet and Profit and Loss account continues to exhibit a steady success. If I am asked how this success has been achieved during the depressing circumstances of a plague invasion, I can only repeat the explanation the directors gave you last year, viz, that the management has adapted itself to the circumstances of the year thus proving its capacity to meet exceptional seasons and conditions. If this is very complimentary language, as perhaps it is, it is impossible to doubt that it is fully deserved. Your directors have, as usual, themselves verified the correctness of the stock sheets, after the Manager and his Staff had completed their stock-taking, by going over the stock in various parts and departments of the business in convenient portions for verification. The directors have been carefully considering the subject of providing a new building for the Company and have collected much useful information on the subject. Under present circumstances, they are not prepared to submit a building scheme to the shareholders, preferring to allow the matter to stand over until something more is known as to the future progress of the repeating plague epidemics, and the condition and future value of house property in Bombay.

No shareholder had any question to ask, and the resolutions were adopted unanimously. The report and audited accounts were approved and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 21 per share being at the rate of 12 per cent., was declared. Messrs. Rustomjee N.B. Jeejeebhoy and Harkisondas Norotomdas were re-elected directors for the ensuing year. A bonus of Rs. 4150 is to be distributed among the employes of the company at the discretion of the general manager. Mr. J. F. Cornforth was re-elected auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 300. The proceedings terminated with the customaryo ompliment to the chairman.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS.

THE third annual meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday at the registered office, Mint Road, Mr. Khimjee Assur presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

Your directors have much pleasure in laying before you the annual report and statement of accounts made up for the year ending 30th June 1898. Your Mill is at present working with 17,232 mule spindles. It was formally opened on the 29th November 1897, and it began to work regularly since January last. Taking into consideration the critical time through which our city had to pass, owing to the prevalence of plague resulting in the working of the mills by unskilful hands on highly paid wages, in the place of trained workmen who left work and fled away to their native country, and that your mill had worked during the major portion of the time with small number of spindles, the profit of Rs. 3444-3-8 made during the period, will be considered satisfactory. Your directors are glad to inform you, that your agents have willingly given up half of their commission, viz. Rs. 8709-5-1. Adding this amount to the profit of Rs. 3444-3-8, the total sum available for distribution comes to Rs. 12153-7-9 which your directors propose to distribute as follows:—To payment of a dividend of Rs. 7 1-2 per share on cent per 1,000 shares of Rs. 300 paid up being equal to 5 per annum Rs. 7515, to apply towards reduction of preliminary expenses account Rs. 1500, to apply towards reduction of debenture charges account Rs 1500 to carry forward to next year's account Rs 1638-7-9 total Rs. 12153-7-9 Your directors have great pleasure to inform you that the company's yarns has been much appreciated, and it is in great demand, both in the Indian and foreign markets, and have further pleasure to state that it has been sold well forward, as remunerative rates which they trust will show good results for the next six months. Mr. Nundjee Damodar has been nominated an additional Director, and you are requested to confirm his nomination. Your mill premises, machinery, and stock, are insured against loss by fire, for Rs. 8,68,000. By clause 96 of the company's articles of association, Mr. Narayan Vishram, one of the directors retires from the board by retation, but is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The directors report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 7-8-0 per share was declared. Mr. Narayan Vishram was re-elected a director. Mr. Moroba Narayan was appointed auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 150. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the agents, Messrs. Assur Veerjee and Sons, for giving up one-half of their commission. The customary compliment to the chairman ended the proceedings.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B.I.S.N. Co's. steamer Dumra, Commander R. C. Russell, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karrachee, experienced moderate S. S. W. to W. winds from Kurrachee to Dui Head, with occasional showers of rain and long S. W. swell, from thence moderate to light southerly and S. E. winds, with moderate S. W. swell and occasional showers of rain.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

LAKSHMAN BALLAJEE VS. RAMCHANDRA PARASHRAM.

THIS was an application against a decision of Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Dorabjee, Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, in miscellaneous application No. 420 of 1897. Mr. M. B. Chaubal appeared for Lakshman Ballajee, original defendant and applicant; and Mr. B. A. Bhagwat for Ramchandra, original plaintiff and opponent.

It is not when the plaintiff claims to be an agriculturist, but when he is an agriculturist, that is to say, when he is admitted or proved to be an agriculturist that the Court is given jurisdiction to entertain and try a suit under chapter II of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879. Directly the Court finds that he is not an agriculturist, (and this point, if at issue, ought to be raised and decided as a preliminary one,) the Court has no jurisdiction to proceed under that chapter. If the Court, after finding that the plaintiff is not an agriculturist, goes on with the trial of the suit, it must be deemed to do so only under its ordinary jurisdiction, and the decree passed would not be one passed under chapter II of the Act, and therefore final, but would be appealable from under the general provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. The Special Judge is, by Section 53, given jurisdiction only over decrees or orders passed by a Subordinate Judge in a suit or matter under chapter II. If what I have above said is correct, it clearly cannot be said that a decree is passed in a suit under chapter II when the Subordinate Judge has found in that suit that the plaintiff is not an agriculturist and is not entitled to bring a suit under that chapter. I think in these cases that the suit is governed not by the description that the plaintiff gives of his status, but by his actual status as determined by the Court in which his suit is filed, and that the jurisdiction of the Special Judge to hear an application for revision of the decrees or orders passed in the suits depend upon the same determination. We make the rule absolute with costs. The application to the Special Judge is ordered to be returned to the applicant.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his judgment, in which he concurred with Mr. Justice Parsons, said:—The question of Jurisdiction raised by the applicant in this case is one of some importance. It is not disputed that before the repeal of Section 73 of Act XVII of 1879 by section 4 of Act VII of 1895, the decision of the question of status by a Court of first instance was final. The consequences of this finality are discussed in "Malhar vs. Chinto (P. J. for 1887, p 38) Mahalingapa vs. Nemchand (Ibid., p 77) and Gyanmal vs. Ramchandra (P. J. for 1893, p. 342). In the present case, the decision was that the respondent, original plaintiff, was not an agriculturist. This decision being final, the case was taken out of the description of suits falling under chapter II of Act XVII of 1879, and the Special Judge had no jurisdiction to exercise his revisional powers in respect of it. It was, however, contended that, by reason of the repeal of Section 73, the finality of such decisions on the point of status of the Court of first instance was removed, and the Special Judge could exercise his revisional powers in all cases where he was satisfied that the decision of the question of status was incorrect, and that the mortgagor seeking redemption was an agriculturist. It is not, however, easy to see how the repeal of section 73 could confer a new jurisdiction on the Special Judge which he did not possess before. His jurisdiction in the matter of such suits is regulated by the provisions of section 2, clause (b) sub-clause (z) which the amending Act has left untouched. That clause gives him jurisdiction in cases when the mortgagor seeking redemption is an agriculturist, and the claim is valued at a certain figure and the property is situated within certain districts. These limitations must be strictly observed. The only effect of the repeal of section 73 is that, in cases where he has jurisdiction, he is not bound by the decision of the Court of first instance when it finds that the person seeking redemption is an agriculturist. If the Special Judge finds that this decision is not correct, he may revise it, and if he finds that the plaintiff is not an agriculturist, he must refer the applicant before him to the District Court. In the same manner, if the District Judge finds in an appeal before him that a certain person seeking redemption was an agriculturist, though held to be otherwise by the Court of first instance, he can, since the date of the repeal of section 73, reverse the decision of the court below, and then return the appeal to be filed as an application before the Special Judge if the other limitations hold good in the particular case. This is the only change effected by the repeal. In the present case the decision of the Court of first instance that the respondent-plaintiff was not an agriculturist excluded the case from the description of suits falling under chapter II, over which alone the Special Judge has jurisdiction. The only remedy open to the respondent-plaintiff was by way of appeal to the District Court. The decision in Shidhu vs. Bali (I. L. R., 15 Bom., p. 180,) followed in Usmanbhai vs. Imratbai (P. J. for 1893, p. 148,) no doubt recognizes the very large powers possessed by the Special Judge under the Dakkhan Agriculturist Relief Act to interfere with decisions on questions of fact as well as of law, but this wide power cannot be held to cover cases where he acts without jurisdiction as in the case before us. The decision in Kondaji vs. Anau (I. L. R., 7 Bom., p. 448,) certainly went much further, but the ruling is expressly based on a "bona fide" mistake of facts on the part of the first Court in applying chapter II to a case which did not fall under it. The ruling has no application in the present case as there is no allegation here of any such mistake. The same remark holds true of the ruling in Bhagvant vs. Rango (P. J. for 1884, p. 30,) where this Court held that when the first Court had disposed of the case as falling under chapter II, the Special Judge's jurisdiction was not ousted by reason of his finding that the mortgage was for a larger sum than the limitation laid down in section 3. The circumstances of the present case do not quite resemble those of the ruling in Janardhan vs. Ananta (P. J. for 1896, p. 396,) where the effects of the repeal of section 73 are discussed in respect of the jurisdiction of District Judges, but the principle laid down there holds equally good in respect of the Special Judge. Just as the District Judge has no power to hear an apeal in a case falling within chapter II, but is bound to return the appeal to be filed as an application before the Special Judge, the Special Judge in this case had no power to dispose of the application before him in the present case, but was bound to refer the applicant to his remedy by way of appeal. We must, therefore, make the rule absolute, and set aside the decision of the Special Judge, and direct the respondent to seek his remedy in the District Court.

THE LATEST ALPINE FATALITIES.

THE "Standard's" Vienna correspondent notes that on Moday (Aug. 15), Herr Kasshofer, an official of the Austrian Ministry of Commerce, aged twenty-nine, who with his wife was spending his furlough at Gmunden, ascended the Traunstein, and when descending the mountain lost his way and fell into a deep gully, being instantly killed. The accident took place on the first anniversary of his wedding.

The "Mail's" Vienna correspondent reports that a party of four tourists bound on the same rope, slipped over the precipice near Innsbruck and were killed. Five other fatal falls are reported from other parts of the Austrain Alps. No fewer than ten tourists lost their lives last week through falls from great heights.

A Pole, named Horvath, succeeded in reaching the summit of the Rheinwaldhorn, in the Tyrol—an unprecedented mountaining feat—and then fell down a sheer precipice fully 1000 feet high. This terrible drop was witnessed by his wife, who had unsuccessfully attempted to dissuade him from undertaking so fool hardy an ascent.

Among the other victims of the mountaineering craze was a young American lady, Miss Merrant, who attempted a very dangerous ascent on the Dreiherrnspitze, not far from Innsbruck. She slipped when about 12000ft. high, and was killed on the spot.

ADDRESS BY THE HON'BLE MR. A. M. BOSE.

INDIAN POLICY THE TURNING POINT OF THE DURHAM ELECTION.

A PUBLIC meeting was held, on Saturday afternoon, at the Novelty Theatre, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, for the purpose of welcoming the Hon'ble Mr. A.M. Bose of Calcutta who returned from London by that day's English Mail. The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta presided. The meeting was a crowded one, a fair number of representative native citizens being accommodated with seats on the stage. A cordial reception was accorded to Mr. Bose when he made his appearance in company of the chairman and other members of the Association.

The chairman in introducing the guest of the evening remarked that Mr. Bose was not a stranger nor his fame unfamiliar to them; because they all knew that for years to-gether he had devoted his great talents and accomplishments to the cause of his country, and the services rendered by him during his recent sojourn in England had a peculiar value, considering the nature and the temper of the times through which they had been passing. Divine providence—and he ventured to say—human providence had combined to pour down upon their devoted heads, trials and afflictions of no ordinary character. They had been afflicted with famine, pestilence, and earthquake. One would have thought that these were afflictions sufficient to draw the sympathies of all generous hearts towards them, but unfortunately some of those, who did not quite sympathise with them, had added some more trials and afflictions. Bluides the natural visitations he had already named they had had repressive and retrograde measures of an unusual character thrown upon them. (Cries of "shame.") He did not propose to enter into a discussion of the circumstances which had led to those events. He sincerely deplored that those measures should have been resorted to—measures, which were injurious alike to the earnest and devoted loyalty of all classes of Her Magesty's subjects in India, and to the solid and real majesty and strength of the British rule in this country. (Hear, hear.) He deplored them as—he should say—a libel on that majesty and on that strength. However, there had been those events, and one question which occurred to every thinking mind was, how should they meet them? He was an optimist like his esteemed and distinguished countryman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, and took the matter in the same philosophic spirit in which he always received such events. He considered these trials to be a sort of discipline through which every nation and every country must pass in its onward course towards progress and liberty. But his optimism was not of that fatalistic character which sat with folded hands. He believed, on the contrary, that optimism must work itself out through human activity and human agency by striving to meet and encounter disasters and afflictions which had come upon them. One great bulwark of their rights and privileges had been attacked by the British Parliament and the British nation. Unfortunately, for the last two years the British Parliament and the British nation had been seized with what he might call an attack of "imperial" influenza. (Laughter.) They were passing through a period in which sympathetic and righteous principles were, he did not say, abandoned, but were held in suspense. After some further remarks, the chairman called upon the Hon'ble Mr. Chandawarkar to propose the resolution which stood in his name.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar proposed the following resolution:—"That this public meeting wishes to give cordial expression to the high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Bose in placing before the British public the views and feelings of the people of this country regarding the policy that has been recently pursued concerning Indian affairs and tenders to him their best thanks for his able vindication of the loyalty and attachment to the British Crown of the educated as well as all other classes of the Indian community." Mr. Chandawarkar observed that Mr. Bose was a reformer all along the line, as political, religious and social interests had always been the objects of his concern.

Mr. F. M. Sayani seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bose on rising to thank and address the meeting was received with loud and prolonged cheering. Having thanked the meeting in appropriate terms for the cordiality of the reception extended to him, he proceeded to relate his personal experience of the interest taken by the English public in Indian questions, and English feelings in regard to India's cause. Mr. Bose then referred to the work done by the British Indian Committee and remarked that if that work was to bear fruit it must be very much extended, and should be carried from constituency to constituency, and in order that a full measure of justice be done to them by England, an universal voice in favour of justice to India should be raised. It was suggested to him by several English gentleman that in order to keep up the interest created in England in regard to Indian affairs, an organising secretary should be appointed, who should visit different towns, stop at each place for a few days, visit the leading gentlemen of the town, form them into a sort of local permanent committee, and arrange for the distribution of pamphlets about India at the meetings which might be held there. In conclusion, Mr. Bose exhorted them not to be discouraged by the hard times they were now passing through, but fast they should be encouraged in their good work, for famine, pestilence and earthquakes were the occasions which were likely to draw the attention of the English people to India.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra, a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and the proceedings then terminated.

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PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR INDIA.

THE following are minutes of a meeting of the Central Committee, Pasteur Institute of India, held at the office of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, on Thursday 18th ult:—

The following members were present:—Surgeon-Major-General R. Harvey, C.B., D.S.O. Director-General, Indian Medical Service (in the Chair); Surgeon-General A. A. Gore, M.D., Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India; Major-General Sir A. Gaselee, K.C.I.E., Quartermaster-General in India; Colonel A. B. D. Mackenzie, Royal Engrs.; Surgeon-Colonel B. Franklin, C.I.E., Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy; Mr. J. R. Hilton, M.I.C.E. Chief Engineer to the Punjab Government; Lieutenant-Colonel F. Leigh, V.D., Assistant Secretary to Government, Punjab; and Surgeon-Major C. J. Bamber, I.M.S.

The programme of business was laid before the meeting, viz.:—(1). To audit and pass the accounts of the Honorary Secretary to date. (2). To sanction the purchase of apparatus (bacteriological and antirabic), for the use of the Institute. (3). To consider the propriety of again addressing the Government of India, with reference to the proposed Ruling Chiefs' Institute. (4). To elect an Honorary Secretary in room of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford Roe, proceeding on leave.

After examination and consideration the accounts submitted by the Honorary Secretary were audited and passed correct, and the following resolution proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Leigh and seconded by Mr. J. R. Hilton, was put to the meeting by the Chairman and passed unanimously:—"Resolved that the Honorary Secretary be authorised to pay the sum of Rs. 150 from the amount of cash balances at credit in the Bank of Bengal, Lahore, to Lala Kashi Ram, 2nd Clerk, Sanitary Commissioner's Office, Punjab, as an honorarium for clerical work for the past three years in connection with the business of the Committee."

The next item of business taken was the proposal to purchase the necessary apparatus for starting the work of the Institute, and after full consideration of the list of articles submitted by the Honorary Secretary the following Resolution proposed by Surgeon-General A. A. Gore, and seconded by Surgeon-Colonel B. Franklin, was put to the meeting by the Chairman and carried unanimously:—"Resolved that the apparatus imported for the purposes of the Institute be purchased from the funds at the disposal of the Committee at a cost of Rs. 1,500 and be held by the Honorary Secretary on behalf of the Committee until such time as it may be required for use. The Committee also accepts with thanks the works on Rabies and Bacteriology, &c., presented to the Institute by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford Roe."

The question of again addressing the Government of India in connection with the proposed Ruling Chiefs' Institute was then brought forward and discussed at full and animated discussion, which resulted in an unanimous expression of opinion that any attempt to start a small institution for the sole purpose of anti-rabic treatment with the funds, so far collected from the public, was out of the question, owing to the insufficiency of the amount at the disposal of the Committee, and that the most practical course would be to wait the eventual completion of the proposed Chiefs'

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London on Madras yesterday, amounting to Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d.

For Consols the quotation yesterday was 109 15-16 ex. French Rentes were unchanged at 103 1-2; but Paris Exchange on London advanced one centime to 25·26 fcs. Indian Sterling loan continued at 113 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 9-16. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 7-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher in price at 27 3-4d. per oz., while in New York the metal continued at 60 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London at 4·84 3-4 dollars. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £60,000 in gold to Bombay.

There were no further changes in the financial quotations to-day barring a decline in French Rentes of 1-4 per cent. to 103 1-4. Bar Silver was again higher to the extent of 1-8d. at 27 7-8d. per oz., and advanced 1-8 cent in New York, to 60 1-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·84 3-4 dollars. £50,000 of Specie was shipped to Japan.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 38 3-4s. per 416 lbs., September-October shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal in a quiet market.

At closing last evening the Liverpool Cotton Market was firm, Surats dull, arrival quiet. The day's sales were 8,000 bales and the Imports 5,000 bales. Spot Mid-Americans advanced 1-32d to 3 11-32d. per lb.; and American Arrivals 1-64 to 1-32d., extreme quotations being 3 7-32d. per lb. for September and 3 9-64d. for January-February delivery. In East Indians there was no change. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Spot Mid-Americans to-day lost the advance o 1-32d., being again quoted at 3 5-16d. per lb. in Liverpool while American Arrivals declined 3-64 to 1-32d. at 3 11-64d. per lb. for September delivery, and 3 3-32d. for January-February. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 5,000 bales and the Imports 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed steady. The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 47,000 bales, being 15,000 bales more than in the previous week; the amount forwarded to consumers was 1,000 bales less in the same comparison at 40,000 bales. The week's Imports increased to the extent of 3,000 bales at 19,000 bales; and the total Stock diminished by 24,000 bales, standing yesterday at 790,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday, at 5 13-16 cents per lb.; Futures declined 6 points both for December and March, at 5·62 cents and 5·74 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales.

There was a decline to-day in the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands of 1-16 cent. to 5 3-4 cents. per lb., and of 4 points in Futures to 5·58 cents. for December and 5·70 cents. for March. The Receipts at the Ports were 5,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,240,000 bales, compared with 11,060,000 bales at the end of the week preceding.

Our local Cotton Market has been closed to-day.

The Receipt of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	627	bales.
Linseed	3,625	cwts.
Rapeseed	8,173	„
Gingellyseed	644	„
Castorseed	4,752	„
Rice	540	„

FREIGHTS.—A few small lots of Cotton were done to-day at 21s. 3d. per ton, ready shipment, and a small quantity for Hull, September shipment, at 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was very little business done either way, and rates remained firm throughout the day, closing as follows:—

	per rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand....1s. 3 15-16d.	
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4 1-16d.	„
Francs .....1·69	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates for 3 1-2 per Cents were quoted to-day at a decline of 5-16 to 7-16 per cent. at 94 5-16 for Money and 94 3-16 for Account; for 3 per Cents 86, nominal, was named.

SHARES are a dull market. Lukhmidas Mills are Rs. 15 lower and Swadeshi Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,200 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 25-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 15-16ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	27 3-4

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 30th August, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 23rd August, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 23. Rs.	A.	P.	Aug. 30. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,25,51,828	0	1	1,94,48,294	13	8
Other Deposits, &c.	4,84,84,778	13	8	4,97,36,018	1	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,83,512	12	8	3,00,571	10	3
Sundries	23,84,110	0	7	24,18,157	1	9
	Rs. 10,25,48,179	9	4	10,07,53,971	11	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	30,93,204	0	0	42,15,439	0	0
Other authorised Investms.	70,49,774	0	0	70,49,774	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,52,19,317	5	1	1,44,72,471	0	7
Accounts of Credit do.	2,09,83,812	4	11	2,12,03,611	11	10
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,48,55,832	6	5	1,57,90,191	0	5
Balances with other Banks	5,48,250	13	5	4,98,224	1	4
Bullion	1,375	11	0	1,360	14	0
Dead Stock	13,14,264	2	0	13,14,421	13	0
Stamps	9,025	3	0	8,554	4	6
Sundries	16,50,636	6	3	16,44,678	12	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,98,05,757	12	9	2,07,24,339	7	10
Do. at Branches	1,37,17,899	6	6	1,37,72,175	9	8
	Rs. 10,25,48,179	9	4	10,07,53,971	11	3

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 30th August, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	15,33,979	Inc.
Do. at Branches	49,07,189	Dec.
Other Deposits	12,36,990	Inc.
Post Bills	22,941	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	11,22,235	Inc.
Loans	7,46,566	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	2,90,799	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	14,40,359	do.
Cash at Head Office	11,18,332	do.
Cash at Branches	49,48,766	Dec.

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th July 1898, on 1,57794 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,19,000	1,60,000	4,000	2,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	71	96	2	169
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	4,02,000	6,85,000	13,000	11,00,000
Total for 4 weeks	5,21,000	8,45,000	8,45,000	13,83,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,02,829	1,78,823	1,70,622	2,78,911
Per mile of Ry. do.	62	103	3	167
Total to corresponding date do.	4,55,766	8,67,766	23,133	13,55,667

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 4,269
Ditto to date ..... „ 27,333

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,601½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 6th August, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,53,455	2,57,776	5,781	3,97,012
Corresponding week of last year. Open ... Miles.	...	...	...	4,01,282
Decrease ..... Rs. 63,269				

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHRISTIE—September 3, at Colaba Depot, Bombay, the wife of E. J. Christie, Royal Irish Rifles, of a daughter.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

DARLING—August 11, at the Rectory, Mary Esterby, wife of the Rev T Y Darling, formerly of the C M S in India, and now Rector of Compton Abbas West, Dorsetshire, aged 76.

FINLAY—August 11, Lymamoe, Cheltenham, Major-General Henry Montgomery Finlay, late (Madras) Royal Artillery, aged 83.

HERBERT—August 13, at Ashtead, Beatrice Eugenie Herbert, wife of Patrick H Herbert, of the India Office, aged 33.

MEAD—At Pincher Creek, N.W. Territory, Canada, Herbert R Mead, M R C S, L R C P, and M D, of Edinburgh, son of the late Dr C C Mead, of Bombay, and of Mrs Mead, Bruges, aged 29.

MOLONY—August 11, at Lindfield, Sussex, Selina, younger daughter of the late Edmund Molony, Bn. Bengal Civil Service, and grand daughter of James Molony, Esq., Kiltanon, Co Clare, aged 75.

RADCLIFFE—August 15, at Leamside, Leamington, Mary, wife of General Radcliffe, late Madras Cavalry.

TOMKYNS—August 11, at Broadstone Dorset Amelia, widow of Surgeon-Major A P Tomkyns, Bengal Medical Service.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FLORENCE—August 31, at Bankipur, the wife of James Florence, Bank of Bengal, of a son.

HENDLEY—August 29, at Race View, Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major H Hendley, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—August 28, at Hathikhira Tea Estate, Sylhet, the wife of P Robertson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HASLETT—CORBETT—August 24, at Naini Tal, by the Rev Dr J L Humphrey, William Gilbert Fortescue, eldest son of William Haslett, Esq., District Superintendent, Police, Punjab retired, to Edith, daughter of the late Christopher Corbett, Esq., Postal Service.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1898.

THE booming of alliances holds the field occupied by Mr. Hooley's companies a year or two since. The Anglo-American alliance, beginning to wane somewhat since the signing of the peace protocol between the United States and Spain, we now hear of an offensive alliance between Great Britain and Germany. Mr. Balfour seems to be again in charge of the Foreign Office, Lord Salisbury being absent at Contrexeville taking the waters. He has had some interviews described as "constant and prolonged" with the German Ambassador, Count Hatzfeld, and which have given rise to a variety of reports as to the nature of the negotiations. One evening paper, the property of the American millionaire, Mr. Astor, has come to a conclusion that nothing else is on foot than an Anglo-German *entente* providing for an offensive and defensive alliance in certain eventualities, "according to the suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain in his famous speech last May." In that remarkable pronouncement—which Lord Salisbury has never read—the Colonial Minister, with his usual candour, told his audience that Great Britain could do no serious injury to Russia without an ally, and he therefore urged the importance of finding an ally who would enable us to do the Northern Power some serious injury. The "long spoon speech" was a decided innovation in civilized diplomacy and gave rise to much pungent criticism. When the Russian Ambassador asked Lord Salisbury for explanations, he was informed that he, Lord Salisbury, was alone authorised to express the views of the Government on questions of foreign policy, and that the speech in question was made to a popular audience and did not express the opinion of the Ministry. Now we are asked to believe that Mr. Balfour, in the temporary absence of Lord Salisbury, has carried out the suggestion made on a Birmingham platform in May, and that an understanding has been arrived at which provides for an offensive and defensive alliance with Germany "in certain eventualities." A prominent paper says that the *entente* relates to the question of the Egyptian Mixed Tribunal, and apparently ignores the supposed offensive alliance. On the Stock Exchange it is reported—whether by the bulls or the bears Reuter does not say—that Germany has withdrawn her opposition to the purchase of Delagoa Bay from Portugal by Great Britain. The *quid pro quo* Germany is to receive for her complaisance in that matter is stated to be British assent to her colonising schemes in Asia Minor. In respect to the question of the Egyptian Mixed Tribunal, we knew beforehand that Germany will give her disinterested support to British action in Egypt which will have the effect of keeping the Egyptian ulcer open, and thus interpose an obstacle to a good understanding between England and France. After the incident of the Imperial telegrams to President Kruger the Berlin Government made overtures to France, that if the latter Power would support Germany in South Africa, Germany would support France in Egypt and on the Nile. M. Hanotaux replied that France had no interests in South Africa. The organ of the French Foreign Office underlined this rebuff by reminding the German Government that if they desired an alliance with France, there were other questions affecting her interests more nearly than South Africa, which would have to be discussed before it could be brought about. It is, therefore, a matter of course that Germany will, without exacting too high a price, continue to support British action in Egypt. But it is quite another matter when we are told that the German Emperor, who has been doing all he can to keep on good terms with Russia, and for that purpose has co-operated with her in the Far East, has resolved to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain at a time when the relations between these Powers are strained almost to the breaking point. Such a reversal of German policy before Bismarck was a month in his grave is inconceivable to any serious politician. It is denied by the German Press, which does not go further than admit the possibility of an arrangement of a Colonial nature.

VETERINARY-COLONEL QUERIPEL'S Report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for the past year is just issued, and is a remarkable record of useful work efficiently done under exceptionally trying circumstances. The famine doubled the price of fodder, and the improvement of animals for frontier service interfered greatly with breeding operations; yet, thanks to careful management and able supervision, expenses were kept down, and the number of young stock bred from imported sires was well up to the average. The thoroughbred sire once more proved his superiority to the hackney for raising remounts for British cavalry, and this is becoming well-known amongst native dealers, who everywhere but in some of the frontier districts of the Punjab, where stock runs small and the Arab is consequently in request, continued last year to manifest a great preference for thoroughbred horses. Australian thoroughbreds did the best, but the shipments made by Sir John Watson from home also turned out well upon the whole, and the effect of the importations is becoming distinctly marked upon the country stock generally. In regard to mule-breeding, promising results continued to be obtained both in Baluchistan and the Punjab. As in past years, much difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient donkey sires of the right stamp, but hopes are entertained that Cyprus, which Veterinary-Colonel Queripel is to visit this year, will prove a more satisfactory source of supply than Italy has hitherto done. A beginning has been made in connection with the establishment of dispensaries for cattle, and good results have been obtained where they have been set up, large numbers of cattle being brought in for treatment. It is hoped, therefore, that when the proposed Subordinate Veterinary service comes to be created, useful developments will be possible in this direction. The smallness of the staff of the department has hitherto prevented the important question of the improvement of plough cattle from being taken up on a scale at all commensurate with its importance. The Veterinary Department, however, has been able to point out that the system hitherto pursued by Municipalities and others, of keeping high class bulls tied up, instead of allowing them their freedom, is a great mistake, and that the road to success lies, not in any new direction, but in the regulation and improvement of the "poon" system already in vogue, though, owing to the poorness of the animals which have been set loose under this ancient arrangment, it has become, as at present practised, a curse instead of a blessing. The organisation required for the introduction of improvement is not so hopelessly enormous as might at first sight seem probable, and much could be done by the enforcement of a few simple regulations if a better class of bull were only available for distribution. The Hissar Farm may be able to help to some small extent in this direction when it has been reorganised, but very much larger machinery is necessary than could be provided through any one source of the kind. This would, of course, mean heavy expenditure; but Veterinary-Colonel Queripel shows it would be exceedingly desirable, in the interest of the cultivators, whose welfare so largely depends on the efficiency of their plough cattle, to incur it. Of even greater importance is the remarkable stride that has been made during the year in the matter of dealing with "surra" and rinderpest. The investigations of Veterinary-Captain Raymond in Bengal in this connection are specially noticeable, as this gentleman has has succeeded, not only in confirming and utilising, with the happiest results, the inoculation prophylactic devised by Dr. Koch, but he has been able to dispose once for all of the germ discovered by Dr. Simpson as the *causa causans* of this dreaded cattle plague. The names of officers specially brought to the notice of Government in the report are those of Veterinary Gunn for his masterly series of investigations in the Punjab, of Veterinary-Captain Raymond for his good work in Bengal, and of Veterinary-Captain Evans, who has successfully organised the Burma branch of the department. The above is only a bare summary of the more important points dealt with in Veterinary-Colonel Queripel's Report, which, unlike most Blue-books of the kind, is of the liveliest interest throughout, and will be read with pleasure far beyond the limits of those actually concerned. This particularly applies to the chapters on "Horse-Breeding in India;" "but the whole work is a remarkable one.

A GOOD example, when set in high places, is often as readily followed as a bad one. The determination of the Government of Bombay to carry out the constitutional duties towards the University imposed upon them by law, with more especial reference to the authorization of institutions to be affiliated to the University, is a case in point. It has led the Syndicate to frame new rules with a view to the exercise of greater care in dealing with applications for recognition. The twenty-one institutions now affiliated to the University have never received the formal authorization of Government, but in future such authorization will be an indispensible preliminary. The adoption of the rules agreed to by the Syndicate will be proposed by Mr. Justice Ranade, at a meeting of the Senate to be held on the 19th instant. Hitherto two documents, signed in each case by "the responsible authority," have sufficed as the written data upon which the Senate's opinion has been formed. The number has now been trebled. First amongst the half dozen documents is a statement containing full information regarding the constitution of the managing body and the names of its members. It seems incredible that hitherto this data has not been called for, and that applicants for the recognition of an institution by the University have not been required to prove their qualifications. All that has been asked for has been statements showing, first, the present staff of instructors and the course of study in the Faculty in which recognition is desired, and secondly, that the institution has the means of educating up to the standard of the highest degree in the Faculty in which recognition is desired. These are now to be substituted by documents containing (*b*), a statement regarding the standard up to which it is desired that the College or Institution should be affiliated; (*c*) another showing the provision made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard. The further information that will have to be furnished will consist of statements as to the scale of fees to be charged, the building accommodation provided or proposed to be provided and sanitary arrangements, and sufficient particulars to enable the Syndicate to judge of the financial stability of the College or Institution. Hitherto applicants have been under no obligation to prove that attention has been paid to the financial aspects of their proposals or to the sanitary state of the building it is intended to utilise. There has, in fact, been insufficient sense of responsibility in dealing with such applications, and its deepening is to be welcomed both as conducing to the maintenance of the dignity of the University and to true educational progress. When Institutions that are granted the privilege of preparing undergraduates for the examinations of the University have to close their doors because they lack the requisites of permanence, they do injury instead of good to the cause of education, and it is the obvious duty of the Syndicate and Senate to take into consideration, when receiving such applications, what guarantees of stability exist. The information now required to accompany the application will enable this to be done. After such information has been considered, first by the Syndicate and then by the Senate, the latter authority may, under the proposed rules, resolve that, subject to the authorization of the Government Council, the Institution shall be affiliated from such date as the notification of authorization may direct.

THE dramatic circumstances under which the Dreyfus affair has again become the absorbing topic in France, and the discovery that the documents on which the present Cabinet relied in refusing to reopen the case are clumsy forgeries, have naturally lead to immense excitement and a great revulsion of feeling in respect to Dreyfus. The reconsideration of the verdict of a court-martial of which Colonel Henry, the forger of these documents, was a member, is now inevitable. M. Cavaignac, the Minister of War, relied so absolutely on the forged letters in announcing that the case would not be reopened, that resignation was the only course open to him, and he has taken it. Major Esterhazy stands under a cloud of the gravest suspicions of complicity with the unscrupulous chief of the Intelligence Department who has taken his own life. As the documents relied on by M. Cavaignac are now found to be utterly worthless, the famous bordereau alone remains the documentary evidence worthy of a moment's consideration, for no Court of Justice could attach any weight to the alleged confession of Dreyfus entered on a leaf torn from the note-book of Captain Lebrun-Renaud, in January, 1895, three years before it was produced. In regard to the bordereau a significant story is told. Esterhazy had for some time carried on transaction on the French Bourse through the agency of a broker, De Castro by name. In October, 1897, this broker was sitting in a cafe on the Boulevard, where a hawker came up selling facsimilis of the bordereau which he had not before seen. The facsimili caught De Castro's eye and he thus describes the surprise it occasioned him: "I was struck aghast when I saw that writing, for I seemed to see in it a letter of the Commandant Esterhazy. I went home in a state of perturbation. Next morning I went with my brother-in-law and looked up the letters of Esterhazy which he had in our files. I even made some comparison of the handwriting with the result that I found a perfect resemblance. I may say a striking identity." It was this incident which led General Billot, the Minister of War, to denounce Esterhazy as the real author of the bordereau in November last. Esterhazy was whitewashed at the time, but he is not likely to come off so well when the whole question is judicially reopened, as it must inevitably be.

AFTER only five hours fighting Omdurman, the military stronghold of the Khalifa, fell on Saturday, and the recapture of Khartoum will very soon be an accomplished fact. It was at Omdurman that the tyrant from whose misrule the Soudan has suffered so much concentrated his forces. But the 35,000 men under his command did not make a very determined stand against the army of the Sirdar. The Khalifa has been compelled to retreat and is pursued by cavalry. It is pretty clear that his large army was discouraged and demoralised, and did not fight with the determination and reckless daring that would have been exhibited in the palmy days of Mahadism. The partial destruction of the dome of the Mahdi's mosque by the fire of British gunboats must have seemed to them an evil omen of the result of the battle. No estimate of the Kalifa's losses has been cabled, but they are certain to have been great. The British loss is returned at 100 and the Egyptian at twenty, figures which will probably be found to be under the mark. It is doubtful whether the Dervish leader will be able to collect his scattered and disorganised army for a further stand, and Friday's battle may be regarded as marking the final overthrow of the Beggara misrule. But this victory is only the commencement, not the end, of Great Britain's undertaking to restore to the Khedive all the lost provinces which were relinquished twelve years ago.

DR. JOHN HOPKINSON, who, with his younger son and both daughters, has lost his life on the Alps, has been pronounced by Mr. Edison as "one of the greatest sons of Science." Without necessarily adopting this description of the eminent man whose useful career has been so suddenly cut short, it may be admitted that he has done useful service to Science and that his published works on Electrical Engineering are very valuable. He was Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman of his year at Cambridge. He was on the right side of fifty, and still better work might have been expected from him if his life had been spared. So far as the constructive side of his professional career goes, he will be best remembered from the improvements he effected in lighthouse lamps. In 1890, he was President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.

THE Indian railway earnings for the week ending 20th August are now published, and are shown to be three and-a-half lakhs worse than those of the corresponding week last year. The East Indian is another lakh behind the Great Indian Peninsula and North-Western three quarters of a lakh each, and the Southern Mahratta and Madras about half a lakh each behind. The total decreases since first of July is thus brought up to about six lakhs.

THE death is announced from Karachi of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Wells, R.E., from sunstroke.

THE Royal Indian Marine s. s. Mayo, Commander J. H. D. St. John, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon.

THE block on the Eastern Bengal Railway caused by the recent collision has been cleared and through traffic resumed.

MAJOR SCALLON, Inspecting Officer for the Punjab States Imperial Service Infantry, will vacate his appointment on November 1st, in order to take up the command of the 23rd Bombay Infantry.

THE three men, recently acquitted by a jury of the murder of a Swede at Calcutta, under circumstances of great brutality during the plague riots, have been convicted on appeal to the High Court, and two of them sentenced to death.

A SUPPLEMENT of directions for the training of troops in hill warfare will be issued this month at Army Head-Quarters. In it will be embodied the various suggestions made by officers who have had practical experience in the field.

THE reports current several months ago that the two battalions of British Infantry moving in relief out of India would be sent to Wei-hai-wei were contradicted at the time. The roster of relief published shows quite clearly that no such movements are contemplated by the Home authorities.

IN honour of the coronation of the young Queen of the Netherlands, the Dutch Consul at Calcutta gave an official dinner on Wednesday night, at which the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Justice, and a large number of other guests were present.

COLONEL BARRINGTON, Assistant Adjutant-General, Sirhind District, is, we hear, likely to command the Northern Division in the cavalry manœuvres between Aligarh and Umballa next January. The Southern Division will fall to an Indian Cavalry officer.

THE following regimental teams have gone into camp at Simla for the Durand Football Tournament: 9th Lancers, 16th Lancers, Devonshire Regiment, Black Watch, and North Staffordshire Regiment. The first tie is to be played on the 19th instant.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning in the mail steamer Bengal were Sir Richard Udny, Commissioner of Peshawar, and Lady Udny; Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., Acting Chief Secretary to Government and in charge of the Plague Department; the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Boss of the Viceregal Legislative Council; Major Burn Murdoch, R.E., Agent of the Southern Maratha Railway; Mr. H. J. Rustomji, and others.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday last by the English mail steamer were Mr. C. W. Waddington, Principal of the Rajkoomar College, Mr. E. W. Middlemast, Principal of the Rajamundry College, and others.

PRINCE BANJITSINJI, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Ahmednagar, and is at present the guest of Mr. Nananji Dwarkadas at his bungalow at Malabar Hill.

THE Government of India consider that the sentences inflicted by Magistrates in cases of attempted train wrecking have not always been adequate; in one case a magistrate sentenced a man to only four months' imprisonment, but the Calcutta High Court considered this sentence to be too lenient, and enhanced it to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE London correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes: "The Bishopric of Calcutta, dating from 1814, when Bishop Middleton assumed office, and which has since extended over the whole of British India, will cease to exist on the consecration of the outcoming prelate. It has been settled at Home that, consequent on the various difficulties of precedence that have arisen in the city, the Rev. J. E. C. Welldon will come out as Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Established Church of England in India."

A Quetta correspondent says: The recess for St. Mary's Church, which has been erected by public subscription, aided by numerous bazars, in memory of the late Sir James Browne, arrived from England last week and is very generally admired. The centre is filled with a very well executed representation of the Good Shepherd, and the sides are completed with rich and handsome looking tiles. It is, I understand, intended to erect a stained glass window in the church, instead of a simple brass as was originally intended, in remembrance of Colonel Gaisford.

We now learn that the case of Dr. Fuhrer in regard to his dealings with Phongy U. Ma, chief priest of the Mahati monastery at Katha in Upper Burma, came under notice of the Government of the N.-W. Provinces some time ago. The whole matter has been referred to the Government of India. We hear from Burma that yet a second tooth was forwarded to Katha, but being plainly made out of ivory it was not received with much enthusiasm.

FEW people, says the *Guardian*, suspect the large pecuniary sacrifices which the Rev. J. E. C. Welldon is making in leaving his head-mastership in order to accept the Bishopric of Calcutta, but they are such as probably have never before been associated with the filling of a see abroad. The see of Calcutta was founded in 1814, owing largely to the exertions of the S.P.C.K., and formerly held nominal sway over regions outside India. It has now become comparatively small in area, and yet the population at the last census was over 110,000,000. The clergy are about 120, some of whom are natives.

AT the annual meeting of Messrs. Kemp and Company, Limited, held on Saturday, it was resolved that a bonus of Rs. 4,150 be distributed among the employes of the company at the discretion of the energetic General Manager, Mr. John Bristed. A dividend of Rs. 21 per share, being at the rate of 12 per cent., was declared. No question was put and no explanation asked by any of the shareholders, who appeared to be satisfied with the results of the year's operations. The chairman, Dr. Blaney, remarked that the business of the company continued to exhibit a steady success; and he explained that this success had been achieved during the depressing circumstances of a plague invasion, owing to the management having adapted itself to the circumstances of the year, thus proving its capacity to meet exceptional seasons and conditions.

SURVEY operations for the investigation of the country between Raipur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Vizianagram on the East Coast Railway were carried out to a certain extent some years ago, but the project was in abeyance until last year, when arrangements were made for a further examination of the alignment. The report submitted gives the length as 304 miles, and the alignment crosses only two rivers of any considerable size, and it is anticipated that the Eastern Ghats, which alone present any obstacle of importance, may be negotiated with a ruling grade of 1 in 100 without encountering great difficulties. The extremely unhealthy climate and the difficulty of obtaining supplies told severely on the staff, who suffered so much from fever and dysentery that the survey of the eastern section did not receive sufficient attention, and the alignment will in places require some further investigation.

THE following are among recently proved wills: Sir B. A. Dobson, £340,000 (gross); Mr. Thomas Gabriel, £65,542; Mr. Solomon Hayum Goldschmidt, £32,944; Mrs. Elizabeth Lynn Linton, £16,484; Mr. Samuel Walker, £435,652.

A SOUTH Indian youth, aged 14, was convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life. While in the Madura Jail, his case was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate of Madura as to whether or not it was a proper case for the Reformatory. Mr. J. Twigg said he could not interfere, as the boy did not fall under the definition of a "youthful offender," as he had been convicted of a crime punishable with death; and further that, under section 10, he could not interfere, as the boy was in the jail under a sentence of "transportation" and not imprisonment. He accordingly referred the matter to Government. Government called for an opinion from the Hon'ble Advocate-General as to whether the juvenile offender in question could be detained in the Reformatory School under the provisions of Act VIII of 1897. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General agreed in his opinion with the District Magistrate, that a boy under fifteen years of age who had been sentenced to transportation for life could not be sent to a Reformatory School.

THE Bishop of Tinnevelly has sent a contemporary

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REPORTED ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

WITHDRAWAL OF OPPOSITION TO BRITISH PURCHASE OF DELAGOA BAY.

A COLONIAL UNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Constant and prolonged interviews which have taken place between Count Hatzfeld, German Ambassador in London, and Mr. Balfour, have evoked various reports as to the nature of the negotiations.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says that an Anglo-German *entente* has been concluded, providing for an offensive and defensive alliance in certain eventualities, according to the suggestion made by Mr. Chamberlain in his famous speech last May.

The "Leeds Mercury" says the *entente* relates to the question of the Egyptian Mixed Tribunal. It is reported on the Bourses that Germany has withdrawn her opposition to the purchase of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain.

Mr. Balfour refuses to give any information.

SEPT. 3.

It is rumoured that the *entente* between Great Britain and Germany comprises the withdrawal of the German objections to the purchase of Delagoa Bay and to the abolition of the Egyptian Mixed Tribunals, the *quid pro quo* being British assent to Germany's colonising schemes in Asia Minor.

LATER.

The German Press denies that any alliance has been made between Great Britain and Germany, but admits the possibility of an arrangement of a Colonial nature.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

THE BATTLE OF OMDURMAN.

FLIGHT OF THE KHALIFA.

A BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT.

Communication with the Soudan Expedition, interrupted since Friday, has now been restored.

General Kitchener telegraphs that the gunboats have cleared the whole of the right bank of the Nile, demolishing all the forts, also those on Tuti Island opposite Omdurman. The guns of the forts were taken.

The howitzer practice from the gunboats was excellent.

The latest despatches from the front state that the gunboats captured four guns and partially destroyed the dome of the mosque of the Mahdi's tomb at Omdurman.

In the meanwhile the Sirdar advanced to Kerreri on Thursday, driving in the Dervish outposts without any loss on our side.

When the gunboats rejoined General Kitchener the latter sent forward the Horse Battery and Camelry, and thereupon the Khalifa with the whole of his force, estimated to number 35,000 men, came out to give battle.

SEPT. 4, A.M.

Despatches just received state that General Kitchener on Friday defeated and dispersed the Khalifa's army after five hours' fighting, and immediately after the battle the troops occupied Omdurman.

The cavalry are pursuing the Khalifa.

The British loss is given at 100 and the Egyptian loss at 20. The enemy's loss is not stated.

THE KHALIFA'S FORCE DISPERSED.

BRITISH LOSSES.

The only British officers killed in the battle at Omdurman were Lieutenant Grenfell of the 12th Lancers and Captain Caldecott of the Warwickshire Regiment.

The 21st Lancers lost 21 men killed and 20 wounded.

The cavalry made a brilliant charge, in which Lieutenant Grenfell was killed.

Accounts of the fighting state that early on Friday the Khalifa's whole army attacked General Kitchener's force boldly and determinedly and endeavoured to envelope both flanks, but were repulsed after an hour's fighting.

The Sirdar then began his advance on Omdurman, and was again heavily attacked by the enemy on the right flank. The Dervishes, however, were driven off with heavy loss, their army, which was commanded by the Khalifa in person, being completely dispersed by noon.

General Kitchener resumed the advance, and at 2 o'clock occupied Omdurman, after some slight resistance during the afternoon from the Dervish forces remaining in the town.

The Khalifa, who had returned to Omdurman, fled as the British troops entered the town, and is now being hotly pursued by the cavalry and the gunboats.

The British force is encamped in the desert to the westward of Omdurman.

THE TSAR'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Balfour has sent a sympathetic acknowledgment to the Tsar's manifesto as to the reduction of armaments.

THE DREYFUS SCANDAL.

M Cavaignac, French Minister of War, has resigned his portfolio on the ground of being unable to assent to a revision of the Dreyfus case.

A CLAN STEAMER IN COLLISION.

The s. s. Clan Mackintosh from Calcutta has been in collision in the Thames, and has been beached at Hole Haven with her forehold full of water.

THE ST. LEGER.

Purser has been scratched for the St. Leger.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Chusan left here this afternoon for Bombay.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur (extra) left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel arrived here this morning from Bombay.

SUEZ, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Candia (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday evening, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 13th instant.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART AND MARKSMANSHIP.

VALUABLE PRIZES OFFERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

It is notified that Sir William Lockhart presents two silver cups, of the value of Rs. 500 each, one for a British Service team, and the other for the Native team making the best aggregate score in the Rifle Association Meetings at Meerut, Bangalore, Poona, Secundrabad or Mandalay during the ensuing season; also the Magdala gold medal to the best shot in the Native Army at the same meeting. Martini-Henry carbines are given eighteen points per team handicap. The teams are to comprise six competitors each, no corps being permitted to enter more than two teams. Bengal Presidency Rifle Association Rules will be enforced.

THE VICEROY DESIGNATE.

It is officially announced that it is decided Mr. Curzon will leave England by the mail of December 6th. He may therefore be expected to arrive at Calcutta in the first week in January.

DEFICIENCY OF RAIN IN THE PUNJAB. SHORT CROPS.

The Punjab agricultural estimate begin to show the serious effect of deficient rains, the cotton acreage being reported shorter than last year by 29 per cent., indigo by 35, and sessamum by six per cent.

THE CHRISTMAS CAVALRY CAMP.

Details of corps to attend the Cavalry Camp have been decided upon. They will comprise the Northern Division, A and C Batteries, R. H. A., 11th Hussars, 16th Lancers, 2nd and 15th Bengal Lancers, 16th and 17th Bengal Cavalry, and a detachment of Sappers.

The Southern Division, H and I Batteries, R. H. A., 5th Dragoon Guards, 9th Lancers, 1st and 14th Bengal Lancers, 5th and 8th Bengal Cavalry, and a detachment of Sappers.

The Northern Division concentrates at Umballa and the Southern Division at Aligarh on the 30th December, and will commence their operations towards Delhi on the 2nd January, joining hands at Delhi for a week's tactical instructions.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Major Morrison, 18th Hussars, Commandant, Murree Depot, is likely shortly to be promoted to half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy and appointed D. A. A. G. at Malta.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whitby, whose period of command of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry expired on the 27th August, has been granted one year's extension of command.

Captains A. T. Anderson and H. G. Brett, R. A., are under orders, on promotion, to proceed to Gibraltar for duty.

COORG COFFEE CROP.

The official forecast of the Coorg Coffee crop today issued estimates 2,730 tons for Europeans and 1,470 tons for natives, and a total yield of 4,200 tons compared with an average of 5,300 tons.

DEATH OF MAJOR WALTER.

POONA, SEPT 4.

Major George Egbert Walter, Second-in-Command 19th Bombay Infantry, died at his residence early yesterday morning. He had been ailing for some days past. On Wednesday he was seriously ill, and the following day he got worse. The Medical officers in charge of the case, Dr. Greary, held a consultation and decided that an operation was necessary. Dr. Hatch from Bombay was sent for, and the operation was successfully performed on Friday evening. The patient at first was easier, but towards yesterday morning grew restless and a state of collapse supervened.

The funeral took place in the evening, and was attended by a great number of officers who assembled at the Chowkey on Cross Road. The *cortege* left the house at 5-15 p.m., accompanied by a firing party of 200 men belonging to deceased's regiment, under the command of Captain Sarterious, together with the bands of the 19th and 14th Bombay Infantry.

PLAGUE IN HUBLI AND BHOR STATE.

Fifty-three cases, forty-seven deaths were recorded in Hubli town on the 31st ultimo; in Bhor State on Friday six cases, seven deaths, and yesterday thirteen cases six deaths. There were thirty-three cases and twenty-two deaths during last week at Dharwar and Poona. The plague authorities have issued instructions to the Poona Station-master not to issue tickets to any person without production of a pass from the plague authorities. This takes effect from the 7th instant, and applies without distinction to all Europeans and Natives, the Station-master being vested with discretion as regards Europeans travelling on urgent business. This order is the result of non-compliance with the rules of surveillance by in-coming passengers.

SECUNDERABAD STEEPLECHASES.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 3.

The second and last day's steeplechases took place at Moul Ali to-day.

Results :—

WIND UP CHASE HANDICAP—Two and-half.mile.

Mr. Percy's Atlantic, 12st. 11lb., Holford W.	0
CHARGER STAKES—Half mile.	
Capt. Caulfield's Jenny, 11st. 7lb., Harbord	1
Mr. Percy's Atlantic, 11st. 7lb., Stapleton Cotton	2
Major George's Norma, 11st. 7lb.	3

Won by half a length on the post. Time—55secs.

WALTER STEEPLECHASE—About 2 miles.

Mr. Binny's Poona, 11st. 9lb., owner	1
Mr. Wingfield's Beelzebub, 11st. 9lb., Holford	2
Mr. Holford's Flirting Flo, 11st. 9lb., Archer	3

Flirting Flo ran out at the start and Poona had it all his own way, winning by a street. Time—5mins. 2½secs.

MIDGET CHASE—For Arab and c. b. ponies—One and-half-mile.

Mr. J. B.'s Zeo, 11st. 7lb., Stapleton Cotton	1
Major George's Apollo, 10st. 5lb., Woodmass	2
Mr. Wingfield's Zoroan, 10st. 10lb., Holford	3

Won by seven lengths. Time—3mins. 36 secs.

Holford on Zoroan had a bad fall, yet he rode in gallantly.

SUBSTITUTION POLO HANDICAP—Handicap half mile.

Capt. the Hon'ble Scloter Booth's Margot, 10st. 7lb., Woodmass, Mr. Holford's China, 10st. 7lb., owner divided

SUBSTITUTION WIND UP CHASE—For all horses—Two miles.

Mr. Percy's Atlantic, 12st.	1
Mr. Holford's Captain	2
Mr. Saunder's Pee-o-Day, 12st. 6lb., Harbord	3

Won by a street; Peep-o.-Day a bad third. Time—4mins. 51secs.

FAREWELL SCURRY—For all Arab and c.-b. ponies, handicap three furlongs.

Capt. Gray's Castor, 11st. 9lb., owner... } Dead heat.
Mr. Holford's China, 11st. 3st., Binny... }
Capt. Erck's Lo Ben, 10st. 7lb., Woodmass ... 2

A fine race, Castor and China ran neck and neck. Time—44secs.

The dead heat run over again resulted in China winning hands down.

A STATEMENT appears in the *Chronicle* that the views of Mr. Levi Z. Leiter, of Chicago, the father-in-law of Mr. George Curzon, have been solicited by the New York Press in connection with Mr. Curzon's appointment as Viceroy of India. Mr. Leiter, it is gratifying to know, was "pleased to receive the information." He regards his son-in-law as "a man of great strength of character. He is a first-class man anywhere and everywhere, and the first thing, after all, is a manly, good man. I was certainly pleased to see my daughter secure so worthy a husband, and of course, it will delight me to see great honours showered on him, and to see him in a position for which he is so eminently fitted, both by natural gifts and equipment, and by assiduous study. No father could fail to be proud, under such circumstances, especially when he knows his daughter would be equal to the conditions. And I can honestly say that Mrs. Curzon would be equal to them." Mr. Curzon's views on his father-in-law's smug conceits would be interesting.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. ALLAN ARTHUR.

THE Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires from Calcutta on 1st September :—

"I have had an interview to-day with Mr. Allan Arthur, who has just returned from London where he has been giving evidence before the Currency Committee.

I asked Mr. Arthur first what likelihood he thought there was of the Currency Committee recommending the re-opening of the Mints as one of the remedial measures.

"I think I may say," Mr. Arthur replied, "that the question of re-opening the Mints is absolutely dead. It is true that some bimetallists still cling to the vain hope that the Mints will have to be re-opened in order to relieve the situation, but they are in the minority. A leading exchange banker, who is a pronounced bimetallist, admitted to me quite frankly that in his opinion the Indian exchange question must be considered purely from an Indian standpoint. Another leading London banker, who is one of the largest sellers of American silver, declared that India would be very foolish to re-open her Mints because she would be promptly flooded with immense quantities of silver from America."

"Can you say in what light Sir James Westland's scheme is likely to be reported upon by the Currency Committee ?"

"It is quite certain that the Government proposals have not been favourably received at Home, and are not generally approved. It is admitted that the proposals might have been pronounced sound in 1893 when the currency was undoubtedly redundant; but no one can be convinced that at the present time the currency is still redundant. And if the currency is not redundant why melt down rupees ?

"Have you heard any other objects to the scheme expressed at home ?"

"Undoubtedly. It does not provide for convertibility. There is (it is considered) a want of finality about it. It does not inspire that confidence which it ought to inspire—which it must inspire if the city of London's approval is sought."

"I gather from what you say that the principle of convertibility is looked upon with some favour at Home ?"

"There is certainly a feeling in favour of convertibility provided that proper safeguards accompany it."

"What kind of safeguards ?"

"Well, opinions differ as to that. But the general idea at any rate is that the Indian Government by itself is not strong enough to undertake convertibility until a sufficient stock of gold has been acquired. But that raises the question—What is a sufficient stock ? And in any case it would take a considerable time to accumulate an adequate gold reserve. The idea, therefore, is that the convertibility should be accompanied by a sufficiently strong guarantee to enable it to be started immediately."

"Is that your own opinion also ?"

"Yes; I would certainly advocate that."

"What you have in mind, I presume, is an imperial guarantee ?"

"Well, that is a branch of the question which has not yet been ventilated to any great extent at Home."

"What view did you represent in your evidence before the Currency Committee on the point ?

"I strongly advocated convertibility with an absolute guarantee by the British Government. I contended that there is no sound reason why the Imperial Government should not undertake to give such a guarantee. I think now that if the point were pressed in Parliament it would have the support of many influential statesmen. Virtually no risk would attach to the experiment. The balance of indebtedness has never gone against India permanently, whether exchange was low or high. Why then should we now suddenly apprehend that the balance will go against India in the future ! And if the balance is not against India, where would the risk come in ! The rupee problem would be settled once for all. No ring of speculators, however strong, could go behind an imperial guarantee. And it would not be necessary for the Indian Government to hurriedly acquire a big stock of gold, as an imperial guarantee would be as good as gold !"

"But there would surely be great opposition in England to an imperial guarantee which would impose an indefinite liability on the Home Government ?"

"There may be opposition at first, but reflection will show that something like an indefinite liability exists already and *must* exist so long as the credit of the British Government is so extricably mixed up with the credit of the Indian Government, as at present. As I pointed in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the Government at any rate incur no greater liability by guaranteeing convertibility than by facing the uncertainty of future exchange. It has to be borne in mind that circumstances that would cause large demands on the gold conversion fund would equally tend to cause a decline in exchange. This consideration is of the utmost importance and cannot fail to appeal to any statesman who seriously consider the subject."

"What, in your opinion, are the prospects of a gold currency ?"

"The general idea is that a gold currency is unsuitable and unnecessary for India. There is a strong probability that gold coins if introduced into India would rapidly disappear—although, I must admit, Lord Rothschild holds a different view."

"How would you sum up city opinion on the whole currency question ?"

"There is a growing feeling in the city of London in favour of a gold standard for India and indeed there would be little objection to it were India to *gradually* acquire a gold stock. The idea which is disliked in connection with introducing a gold standard is the proposal to borrow at all once a large quantity of gold—thus upsetting the money market."

"What views are held touching the proposal that the par rate of exchange might be reduced from 1*s.* 4*d.* (which is considered by some to be too high) to 1*s.* 3*d.*, or possibly something still lower ?"

"The tea interest are agitating strongly for a lower par rate of exchange. But others suggest that the 'natural' rate would be better than either 1*s.* 4*d.* or any other figure."

"What do you call the 'natural' rate ?"

"That's the difficulty. Who shall say what the natural rate is ? For the last two years exchange has kept very near to 1*s.* 4*d.* and if that period only be considered then 1*s.* 4*d.* is the natural rate. But possibly other periods must be taken into account and it is hard to say how an average is to be struck. As regards the 1*s.* 4*d.* rate, it has to be borne in mind that, after prevailing for about two years, 1*s.* 4*d.* exchange has had the effect of causing prices to read just themselves accordingly, with a certain amount of stability. For my own part I see no reason why any lower rate than 1*s.* 4*d.* should be recommended by the Currency Committee. If the rate be reduced solely with the veiw to helping tea producers and kindred interests in the matter, the effect must surely be to injure other interests to a corresponding extent. That is a view, I can't help thinking which will weigh very strongly with the Currency Committee in arriving at a decision on the point."

"But isn't it a fact that the tea producers have made out a very strong case before the Currency Committee for a reduced par rate of exchange ?"

"It is necessary that the tea interests should properly differentiate between a low exchange and a falling exchange. As regards a falling exchange they have certainly some arguments on their side. A falling exchange stimulates exports and this has given tea an immense stimulus in the past. But a low exchange (as distinct from a falling exchange) benefits no one."

"But how about a high exchange ?"

"The stimulus given by the falling exchange in recent years has had the injurious effect upon the tea trade of causing over-production with a consequent fall in gold prices. Now the adoption of a gold standard at the present time with a stable par rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* would be the salvation of the tea trade, as it would stop overproduction."

"What length of time do you imagine is likely to elapse before any definite action is taken in the matter of the currency ?"

"That's a very difficult question to answer. So far as the Currency Committee are concerned—and I may say the same for the Secretary of State—the disposition is to have the question thoroughly threshed out. No decision will be announced, merely for the sake of speed, which has not been arrived at by the closest deliberation. Of course the Committee fully realise the intense stringency which has dislocated the money market in India during the past two years. But if there should be any marked recurrence of such stringency before the Currency Committee has had time to arrive at a decision, the hope is that the Government of India will do whatever in them lies to temporarily relieve the situation. It does no good to the credit of the Government when holders of Government Paper cannot borrow on it."

Having no further questions to put to Mr. Allan Arthur I thanked him for his courtesy and withdrew.

THE War Department have decided to abolish the posts of Superintendents of the Royal Gun Factories, the Royal Laboratory, the Royal Carriage Department, and the Building Works Department at the Royal Arsenal. These posts have been filled for a long period of years by naval and military officers of acknowledged ability, and the work is now to devolve to civilian managers under the control of the Director-General of Ordnance Factories. The vacancy created by the retirement of Rear-Admiral J. Ingles, Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, has not been filled up. Another vacancy has just been created by the retirement, on half-pay, of Col. M. T. Sale, C.M.G., Superintendent of Building Works. A third vacancy will shortly occur by the appointment of Col. E. Bulte bridge, C.B., R.A., (at present Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory), to the head of a new department for skilled the designing branch—an amalgamation of all the drawing offices of the Arsenal. The only post of superintendent left will be that of the Royal Carriage Department, at present filled by Lieut.-Col. Sir G. B. Clarke, R.E., whose term of office will shortly expire.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA *VS.* PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Once more this season did the Gymkhana have to lower their colours on Saturday, when they met a strong team of the Parsis. The game itself was rather uninteresting and lacking in excitement. The Europeans batted first and were all dismissed for the paltry total of 50, Mistri and Davur being responsible for their downfall, the former taking 4 wickets for 1 run and the latter 6 for 26. The Parsis lost their first wicket with the score at 6, but before another man was got rid of the Gymkhana total was passed. The game was continued, but was of no interest to the spectators Carnegy having won the toss sent in Stephens and Scott, Mehta and Davur sharing the bowling. Neither batsman seemed comfortable, and with the score at 13, Stephens put one quite mid on and had to return to the tent. Carnegy joined Scott and opened his account by putting Mehta away for 4. Scott added a couple more to the score, and was then bowled by Davur (19-2-5). Colville took his place, and a period of slow cricket followed, both batsmen scoring singles at intervals. Thirty was hoisted on the board before the monotony was broken by Colville hitting Davur to leg for 4, which he followed up by a couple off the same bowler. By the aid of a few singles 50 was reached, and two runs later Carnegy was caught at mid off off Davur (42-3-15). From this point the Gymkhana made no show, and the remaining seven wickets could only add 8 runs. Colville kept up his wicket while two more men succumbed and was then clean bowled by Davur, having played a most careful innings of 12, and the rest of the team did nothing except walk to the wickets and back again, the innings closing for 50 after just over an hour's play. The Parsis opened their innings with Spencer and Kanga to the bowling of Colville and Wilson. They started badly, for with the score at 6, Spencer had his stumps scattered by the former bowler. Kharas now became associated with Kanga, and the Gymkhana had plenty of running about. The left-handed batsman was right on the mark, and did what he liked with the bowling. The score was taken from 6 to 72 before he was out to a brilliant catch in the slips off Baker. His contribution was 53, or 3 runs more than the Gymkhana total, and was a fine exhibition of clean hitting, combined at times with excellent defence. As it was only just after 4 o'clock the game was continued, and at the call of time the Parsis had lost 9 wickets for 200. Kharas played a good innings of 61, not out, and R. Mody contributed 32. Mistry could only make 10, and the rest of the team failed to reach double figures. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

L B Stephens, c Naigamwala, b Davur	9
W S Scott, b Davur	5
Capt Carnegy, c Dubash, b Davur	15
L G Colville, b Davur	12
C N Baker, c Kanga, b Davur	2
F R Macbeth, b Mistry	0
D H Binning, b Davur	1
A Muirhead, b Mistry	0
R. Mehta, not out	1
J Mackay, b Mistry	1
R T Wilson, b Mistry	0
Extras	3
Total	50

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mehta	9	3	20	0
Davur	13	2	23	6
Mistry	6	4	1	4

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

S Spencer, b Colville	2
D Kanga, c Macbeth, b Baker	53
K Kharas, not out	61
K M Mistry, c Macbeth, b Baker	10
D Dubash, b Macbeth	3
R Mody, b Baker	32
P Davur, c Colville, b Wilson	0
B Naigamwala, c Sub, b Baker	6
K ranjana, b Baker	0
F Naigamwala, b Baker	3
E H Mehta, did not bat.	
Extras	30
Total for 9 wickets	200

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Colville	9	—	35	1
Wilson	13	—	42	1
Baker	19	—	40	6
Macbeth	10	—	36	1
Mackay	4	—	12	0

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

August 15.—Commander G. J. Baugh having been relieved of his duties as officiating Marine Transport Officer, Mandalay, arrived at Bombay and has been appointed to the Command of the R. I. M. S Canning.

August 20.—The following transfers had effect from the 22nd August :—Engineer G. H. Sharvell, R. I. M. S. Investigator and Assistant Engineer G. K. Wood, R. I. M. S. Clive to R. I. M. S. Mayo; Assistant Engineer W. O. Kerr, R. I. M. S. Mayo, to R. I. M. S. Clive.

August 22.—Lieutenant C. B. Henley reported his return from leave and has been appointed to the R. I. M. S. Clive, Sub-Lieutenant W. C. Taylor, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Class, Marine Survey of India, returned from leave and proceeded to Poona to join his appointment.

August 30.—The following transfers had effect from the 1st September :—Sub-Lieutenants A. P. Robinson and R. G. Strong, R. I. M. S. Clive to R. I. M. S. Canning—Sub-Lieutenants E. W. Huddleston and W. K. Thyne, R. I. M. S. Canning, to R. I. M. S. Clive.

THE MATTER OF WHITE-WASH.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION.

REGARDING the remark made by the Honourable Mr. Chandavarkar relative to the white-washing of the Elphinstone College, in the meeting of the Legislative Council, the following Government resolution has been issued :—

Bombay Castle, 1st September 1898.

Educational Department, No. 1033.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, No. 3450, dated the 29th August 1898.

"With reference to a remark which fell from the Honourable Mr. Chandavarkar at the recent Council meeting, and which was repeated by the Honourable Mr. Mehta, to the effect that Government had been unable to afford the necessary whit-wash for an important educational building, viz., the Elphinstone College, I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that the statement is absolutely without foundation.

"2. The Principal, Elphinstone College, informs me that some months ago Mr. Chandavarkar called on him to discuss the possibility of enlarging the students' quarters by building the Telang Wing, and that he, the principal, remarked that it was useless to go to Government for money, as it was as much as Government could do to keep the College in whitewash. This is Mr. Hathornthwaite's recollection of the incident, and he adds that, as a matter of fact, the recent expenditure on white-wash and disinfection generally has been larger than usual."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, Captain L. M. Wibmer, R. N. R., with the overland mails of the 19th August, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5-30 on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Blyth, Mrs
Blakemen, Mr W
Corbett, Col R de la C
Daly, Surg-Major and Mrs
Elliott, Miss K
Gardiner, Mr D
Holden, Mr
Leslie, Mai A E
Murdock, Major H
Nelson, Mr A H

FROM GIBRALTAR

Ferrao, Mr
Ojerdo, Mr A M

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mr W
Bees, Mr A M
Blacklaw, Mr C D
Chuckerbutty, Mr
Cartwright, Mr H D
Duffus, Mr V C
Gillespie, Lieut R W
Graham, Lieut N
Jeffcoat, Mr H Y
Johnson, Mr F W
Leslie, Mr D
Sharp, Mr & Lady's Mr's & Infant
Shoobridge, Mr Y A
Swan, Mr T
Sheppard, Mr W D
Smith, Mr & Mr Vicar
Spencer, Mr E N
Souter, Lt H M
Sobodski, Capt H
Twigg, Major R H
Tyson, Mr J
Udney, Sir and Lady
Wingate, Mr A
Wyench, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Barnage, Mr and Mrs
Chapman, Mr R B

FROM ADEN.

Denison, Sub-Lieut S W, R N
Misso, Mr J Y

A SPECIAL correspondent of the *Daily News*, who is making a tour of the colliery districts of South Wales, writes a sad story from Newport of the sufferings of those poor persons, who have been brought to destitution by the long-continued coal strike, in which they themselves, not being of the collier class, have had no part. 80 per cent. of the shipping business of the port has vanished, trade is practically at a standstill, credit has stopped, and the local relief funds are drying up through the inability of the townspeople to keep up subscriptions.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA SEPT. 3.

With the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors this afternoon by Mrs Sprague, the thirty-eighth Bombay Presidency Assault-at-arms which took up the whole week, was brought to a successful conclusion.

The events decided to-day were :—

FENCING WITH SABRES.

British Troops :—
Col-Sergt Robson, D. L. I. ... 1
Staff-Sergt. O'Gorman ... 2

FENCING WITH FOILS.

British Troops :—
Staff-Sergt. O'Gorman ... 1
Col.-Sergt. Robson, D. L. I ... 2
Corpl. Squires, D. L. I. ... 3

BEST MAN-AT-ARMS.

Dismounted :—
Staff-Sergt O'Gorman ... 1
Mounted :—
Private Brown, 20th Hussars ... 1

TUG-OF-WAR.

Mounted—Natives :—
1st Lancers beat 4th Cavalry and Governor's Body-guard beat 2nd Team, 4th Cavalry.
Europeans :—
1st Battery beat "L" Battery.
Finals to-morrow.

TENT-PEGGING WITH LANCE.

British Officers :—
Lieut Bott, 20th Hussars ... 14 points.
Lieut Parry, R. A. ... 13 "
Lieut. Hopwood, 1st Lancers ... 12 "
Lt. Cobham, 2nd Lancers ... 9 "
Lt. Sweeny, Royal Fusiliers ... 9 "
29 competed for finals.
Native Officers :—
Jamedar Mahomed Khan, 4th Cavalry.
Daffr-Major Humbirao Nimbalkar, 1st Lancers.
Risaldar Ramchandrarao, 1st Lancers.
Jamadar Ratn Singh, 1st Lancers.
28 competed for finals.

CRICKET AT AHMEDNAGAR.

THE Kathiawar team had a cricket match with Ahmednagar on Friday last.

KATHIAWAR.

1st Innings.

Billimoria, c Sheriff, b Walton	0
O'ghad run out	1
Prince Rajdhirajji, b Walton	66
Hema, c Fenyhough, b Walton	11
Bapasola, b Darby	16
Shirlal, c Darby, b Bower	31
McCausland, b Dikshit	19
D. Shivsandker, b Dikshit	5
Govindchand, b Dikshit	5
J. Shivsanker, b Walton	3
Grant, not out	8
Extras	8
Total	150

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	W.	M.
Dikshit	31	31	3	11
Capt Walton	17	28	3	7
Col Barter	15	23	1	2
Darby	6	23	1	2
Watson	3	9	1	1

AHMEDNAGAR.

1st Innings.

Hudson, lbw, b Shivsanker	0
Cooke, b Shivsanker	2
Col Barter, run out	10
Shroff, b Shivshanker	21
Watson, b Hemo	1
Rev Darby, c O'ghad, b Hemo	1
Capt Walton, lbw, b Hemo	0
Fernyhough, b Hemo	5
Moore, c Bapasola, b Shivsanker	1
Dikshit, not out	2
Morris, b Shivlal	22
Extras	11
Total	77

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	W.	M.
Shivsanker	26	39	5	3
Shivlal	10	19	1	3
Bapasola	1	0	0	1
Hemo	9·2	6	5	6

THE LATE BAI DINBAI PETIT.

THE FUNERAL.

THE funeral of Bai Dinbai Nasarwanjee Petit, which took place on Saturday morning at the Gowalia Tank bungalow, was one of the most imposing that has been seen in Bombay for some time past in the Parsee community. People came to attend it from all parts of the city, and even from Bandora, Mahim, Thana, and Callian. The gathering commenced from 6 a.m., and filled the whole of the bungalow and the extensive compound of the premises. Members of the priestly class, from the highest to the lowest, assembled in large numbers. The funeral ceremony commenced at 8 a.m., when every nook and corner of the building was filled with mourners. The number of female mourners, who squatted themselves on the floor where the body of the deceased was laid, was unusually large. Among them the principal objects of pity were the large number of helpless Parsee widows, for whom the deceased had provided an asylum at her own cost; and a larger number of Parsee orphans, the inmates of the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage, for whose benefit the deceased and her family had spent some ten lakhs of rupees. Among the high priests present on the occasion were : Naib Dustur Darab Peshotun, Naib Dustur Kaikhosro Jamaspasana, Shums-ul-Ulama J. J. Mody, Dustur Hoshang Jamasp of Poona, Dustur Kaikobad Addesbad, Dustur Darab Rustomjee of Callian, Naib Dustur Cowasjee Nasarwanjee Suratwalla; and among others were also present Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Messrs. N. Nasarwanjee Wadia, C. I. R., N. Manockjee Wadia, C.I.E., Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Jamsetjee Nasarwanjee Tata, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Hormusjee Garnsetjee Ashburner, Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamshedjee, Hormusjee Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Jejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Rustomjee N. B. Jejeebhoy, Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, P. H. Dastur, Dr. Hormusjee B. Dantra, Dr. Eduljee Nasarwanjee, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dr. F. B. Servai, Dr. A. P. Cama, Dr. Burjorjee H. Dantra, Professor Cursetjee Muncherjee Kateli, Messrs. R. D. Settna, Cursetji. H. Coorlawalla, Bejonji N. Capadia, Kawasji, E. Patel, P. N. Wadia, Muncherjee Eduljee Morris, Framjee Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, M. N. Wadia, Ardasir Sorabjee Dustur Camdin, Framroz Rustomjee Joshi, Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, Naoraji S. Palati, Dhunjibhoy N. Wadia, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, Jehangir Byramjee Murzaban, Ratanjee J. Tata, Muncherjee Cowasjee Mansookh, &c. Quite an hour was occupied in having a last look at the deceased according to ancient usage among Parsees. The funeral procession afterwards started for the Towers of Silence, and was joined by all the children of the Parsee Orphanage. Outside the gate of the Towers of Silence the last sad office of obeisance to the dead was performed, and the members of the funeral procession, after having said certain prayers, dispersed. Money was distributed among the priests and poor Parsees. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased body the following establishments were closed on Saturday also : All the Parsee schools in the city, all the institutions founded and maintained by the Petit family, the People's Free Reading Room and Library, the Free Commercial Class, the Framjee Nasarwanjee Patel Anglo-Gujrati School at Khetwady, the Bombay Native Dispensary, the N. M. Petit Charitable Dispensary, the J. N. Petit Gymnastic Institution, the Parsee Girls Schools Association's Schools, &c.

THE OOTHUMNA CEREMONY.

Yesterday afternoon a large number of Parsees assembled at the Gowalia Tank bungalow at the performance of the third days' funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Bai Dinbai Nasarwanjee Petit. Naib Dustur Kaikhosro Jamaspjee officiated at the ceremony, in which he was assisted by a number of other priests. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the munificent sum of Rs. 2,36,851 was announced as a contribution for charitable and benevolent purposes in honour of the deceased lady's memory, according to the following particulars : Rs. 2,00,000 from the deceased's own estates; Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and sons, Rs. 5,500; Bai Awabai—daughter of the deceased, and widow of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 15,000; Bai Hirabai, widow of Mr. Jamsetjee Nasarwanjee Petit, Rs. 3,000; Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, grandson of the deceased, Rs. 7,000; Mrs. Dinbai Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Rs. 1,500; Bai Hamabai, daughter of the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 3,000; and smaller sums from other relations. The ceremony terminated with the distribution of flowers and attar.

The Secretary, Parsi Anjuman, Indore, wires : The Parsi community have learnt with extreme sorrow of the unexpected death of Ba. Dinbai Nasarwanji Petit. The poor Parsis have suffered an irreparable loss and the event has cast a gloom over them. The third days' ceremony was performed here in Hormusji Bhikhaji's dharmshala, and Seth Jamshedji Nasarwanji Petit's School, which was patronised by her will be closed to-morrow as a mark of respect to the deceased.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 19.

THE VICEROYALTY OF INDIA.

AFTER a week or more's reflection, public opinion at home with reference to the appointment of Mr. George Curzon as Viceroy of India has not undergone any appreciable change, and although some of the more important weeklies, like the *Spectator*, are not pleased with the selection, the effect of their misgivings has been counteracted by

There was a conflict between Mr. Bradshaw and Lord De La Warr as to what exactly happened. Mr. Bradshaw says £1,000 was mentioned, to be sent in two cheques to Mrs. Hooley—one of £500 in a day or two, and the other in two or three weeks. It was not convenient to pay the whole £1,000 at once. Lord De La Warr denies that any amount whatever was mentioned. Both agreed that the utmost care was to be observed to prevent this charitable offer taking or seeming to take the shape of bribe. I quote from Mr. Bradshaw's evidence: "Lord De La Warr said to me, 'I have confidence in you, and you will see that she has this.' I said, 'Yes.' He said, 'Do be careful, because it may be misconstrued, and may be thought to be a bribe.' I replied, 'I will respect your wishes.'" Lord De La Warr in his evidence added that he also said to Bradshaw, "Don't let Hooley know anything about it." The hearing of the motion occupied all Tuesday, and Mr. Justice Wright gave judgment on Wednesday. He began with what I hope it is not disrespectful to call a description of Hooley. He did not regard Hooley, even when he disbelived him, as a mere liar, scattering accusations which he knew to be without foundation; but he was not a witness on whose evidence it would be safe to rely. He was rash, reckless, and inaccurate, and sometimes seemed to be under illusions. So much that was unfounded was mixed up with what was true in his statements, that it was hopeless to attempt to disentangle what was true from what was not. He was a witness of a most dangerous kind. The Judge thought Hooley's statement connecting Lord De La Warr with the Broadley document entirely disproved, and, while acquitting the Earl of endeavouring to induce Hooley to give false evidence, found it impossible to consider him free from blame in reference to "the alleged bribe of £1,000." He came to the conclusion that the money was offered to induce Hooley to retract. He thought it would be sufficient punishment for Lord De La Warr's indiscretion to order him to pay the costs of the motion. As to Broadley, so far as the offer of £1,000 was concerned, if Lord De La Warr was guilty, Broadley was much more so. It was he who wrote out the paper of retractation. He held that Broadley knew perfectly well that a retractation was to be given entirely in consequence of a communication between Lord De La Warr and Hooley. This was nothing less than subornation of perjury; but, not without doubt, he made the same order in Broadley's case as in Lord De La Warr's—that he should pay the costs of the motion. Bradshaw had his costs allowed him out of the bankrupt's estate. Poor Mr. Hooley gets nothing except a testimonial from the Judge that is hardly suitable to figure on the front sheet of a company prospectus. If I may say so without contempt of court, the decision arrived at by Mr. Justice Wright causes almost as much astonishment as the original revelations of Hooley did. "Lord De La Warr escapes by the skin of his teeth and Mr. Broadley by something else," says the *Times*, adding: "Lord De La Warr is singularly fortunate in having found a judge so kindly disposed towards indiscretions as to think them adequately punished by payment of the costs of the motion. And if Lord De La Warr is lucky, Mr. Broadley is ten times more so. To be declared by the judge to be guilty of 'nothing less than subornation of perjury,' and yet to be set free on payment of costs, is a piece of good fortune that was not probably anticipated by the person concerned." "Whether the particular scene just enacted before Mr. Justice Wright is to be described as tragedy or farce, it would, says the *Standard*, "be a little difficult to say." Perhaps, on the whole, the lighter element seemed to predominate." "The proceedings before Mr. Justice Wright," declares the *Daily News*, "have been extremely scandalous, and we wish that they had resulted in a stricter vindication of the law." The *Morning Post*, who keeps us all so well informed of the movements of the class so dear to company promoters, is lost in admiration of Mr. Justice Wright, who "showed himself not only a skilful lawyer and an unbiased judge, but also a brilliant humourist." Both the *Times* and the *Standard* make some scathing comments on the Hooley disclosures generally. Says the former: 'If even a quarter of Hooley's statements are declared to be true, it will be found too much by all who are jealous of the honour of the gentlemen and noblemen of England. "Till now," says the leading journal, the name of a peer or a man of great family upon the 'front page' of a prospectus has been valuable, because the public has not ceased to regard these persons as men of scrupulous honour, who would not give their names for secret 'consideration.' We seem to be changing all that. The world now knows that it has been the practice to make secret payments to these people as the the price of their names. Probably Mr. Hooley paid more than any one else, but he did not invent the system. He found it in existence, and he developed it." The *Standard* warns the public against jumping to the conclusion that these exposures point to a general lowering of the tone of our commercial morality, if not to even more dangerous conditions. There are still many factories, export houses, shipping firms, banks and mercantile companies whose owners and directors are quiet gentlemen, living in the opulent but unostentatious comfort of which the flashy modern financier, with his stucco palace, his shoddy entertainments, his yachts, his race horses, and his crowd of greedy hangers-on knows nothing. These are not the people who are perpetually doing or saying or giving something to attract attention, who are always getting themselves "paragraphed" in the newspapers.

THE VACCINATION QUESTION.

The intervention of the holidays has necessarily diminished for the moment the excitement caused by the weak action of the Government with regard to the above subject. There is, however, a considerable amount of uneasiness at the Conservative headquarters lest the acceptance of the voluntary principle—for it practically comes to that—by Her Majesty's advisers should injure the chances of young Lord Skelmersdale in the contest he is waging with Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland for Mr. Curzon's old seat at Southport. The anti-vaccinists are highly elated, as they have some reason to be, at the impulse given by recent events to their agitation, and they are actually predicting that at the end of five years—the period to which the conscience clause is limited—the country will call for the entire abolition of compulsory vaccination in any shape or form. This seems a large order; but it cannot be denied that even before the Government made their celebrated *volte face* and thereby played so enormously into the hands of the anti-vaccinists their "cause" was making a certain headway. Although the great bulk of the medical profession are, of course, strongly in favour of vaccination, the other side are not without supporters of weight in the faculty. One of their most distinguished 'verts is Dr. Creighton, well-known as a writer on medical topics. Dr. Creighton's change of views was brought about in a rather curious way. He was asked by the editor of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" to deal with vaccination for that celebrated publication. He accepted the commission, and, with his customary industry, set himself to the study of the subject in all its manifold bearings. He began the study as a vaccinist; when he finished his researches, he was an anti-vaccinist. He thereupon sought the editor of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," and offered to give up the commission entrusted to him. "I do not care what your conclusions as to the efficacy or otherwise of vaccination may be" was in effect the editor's reply "if your facts are correct. I will submit your article to two doctors of my own choosing, and if they confirm your facts I will publish the article." He did this; the professional gentlemen called in by the editor, though themselves opposed to Dr. Creighton's new views, could not impugn his facts, and the article was accepted. I believe that the foregoing incident has already been mentioned in print, but it comes to me from a leading and scholarly anti-vaccinist—all anti-vaccinists are not illiterate as might be supposed from what some of their critics say about them—who is also responsible for the following: In a certain fashionable watering-place on the south coast a paper in favour of anti-vaccination was read before the local Medical Association, and, as might be supposed, nearly everybody present, including the chairman, expressed disagreement with the author's views. The meeting ended, the chairman and the author of the hotly-opposed paper walked home together arm-in-arm. Their conversation naturally bore upon the proceedings just concluded. In the course of the talk, the chairman said to his opponent and friend: "My dear fellow, what you say is quite right; but the time has not yet come to admit it." If this is a true story, and if it represents more than an individual opinion, laymen may be excused if they should begin to feel a little sceptical regarding a matter which, by nine persons out of ten, has hitherto been accepted on authority as gospel. Such cases as the one I have mentioned and, in a greater degree, the Ministerial change of front are apt to shake one's belief in authority, and it is perhaps not surprising that the Jenner Society should be urgently appealing to the Public for funds to counteract the evil done by what the implacable *Times* discribed a few days ago as the "melancholy surrender of the Government to the tactics of the Anti-Vaccination League."

THE PEERAGE AND THE BARONETAGE.

It has come at last! For some time the minds of the more or less illustrious members of the Honourable Society of the Baronetage have been greatly disturbed by rumours that a serious plot was on foot to confer titles on the children of Lords of Appeal-in-Ordinary with precedence before all Baronets. The diabolical plot has succeeded. The *London Gazette* of last Tuesday announces that Her Majesty has been pleased to issue a warrant making the dreaded change. At present the "revolting Baronets," as some one has styled them, rank immediately after the children of hereditary Barons, and as holders of an hereditary title themselves, they regard it as intolerable that they should have to walk behind the offspring of men who are mere holders of a title which dies with them. One can see the utterly base way in which the whole thing has been brought about by the fact that the announcement of the Royal decree is published at a moment when the Honourable Society of the Baronetage is scattered all over the world on pleasure bent and cannot march on St. James's Palace to demand redress. But they seemed to have had some inkling as to what was coming, and although they have departed for their own holidays, their devoted Secretary—I beg his pardon, Registrar—manfully remains behind to warn all whom it may concern of the consequences that await their revolutionary action. "How dare you," he says in effect to the Sovereign's advisers, commit an act that is in flagrant contravention of James I.'s decree of 1612 (*annus mirabilis*!), binding his heirs and successors also, not at any time to erect, create, or constitute any degree, order, name, title, style, dignity, or state, nor to give place, precedency, or pre-eminence to any person or persons whatsoever beneath the degree of Lords of Parliament which should be or accounted to be higher, before, or equal to the degree, dignity, or place of Baronets? Moreover, you have induced her Gracious Majesty to ride roughshod over Royal covenants made with individual Baronets in their patents of creation." How it will all end I dare hardly think, but I hope that the course "now incumbent upon them" (to quote the words of the before-mentioned Registrar) will not shake the Throne to its foundations.

A BISHOP'S PREDICTION.

For *pace* the Bishop of Annecy, we are not in England, at all events, quite ready for the great changes that he predicts. The good Bishop, or perhaps I ought to say the bad Bishop, has lately been called to account by a Royalist newspaper in France for recognising the French Republic. He has, he replies, long been convinced that an hereditary Monarchy is no longer possible in France, and that the age of Monarchy is also over for other European countries. Another era may have begun for all nations, as the Bishop contends, and contends with some reason, but I do not think that England, where, as he admits, the monarchical sentiment has strength, is one of those States which are to change the form of their government "early." There may be in this country a good deal of Republicanism latent; but since Mr. Bradlaugh disappeared, no prominent politician avows himself a Republican, and Mr Bradlaugh's Republicanism was, in the later period of his life, not of a very aggressive character. Twelve or fourteen years ago Mr. Labouchere listened, and apparently listened with approval, when a gentleman of academical distinction urged at a meeting in St. James's Hall the desirability of starting an active agitation against the monarchical principle. I doubt if Mr. Labouchere would listen to such sentiments to-day; at all events, he was one of the inquirers at Marlborough House the other day just after the Prince of Wales's accident. No, the Bishop of Annecy will not live to see a Republic in England.

A DUKE AND HIS INCOME.

A popular weekly newspaper recently published some particulars about the supposed wealth of the Duke of Westminster. His income, we were told, is to-day at a modest estimate a sovereign a minute, while his square mile in the West End yields a revenue of £400,000 a year. Moreover, according to the paragraphist, the value of the London estate will, when the leases fall in, be "represented by a weight of gold which would tax the strength of sixty of the Duke's strongest horses." His Grace, in a letter he has addressed to a Liverpool journal, amiably protests against the "wild guesses" at his income, which sometimes, he says, take gigantic proportions for which there can be no known data. "In this case," he proceeds, "you have given me more than double that which I receive." The South Belgravian leases do not fall in for nearly forty years, and meantime they produce to him "one shilling a house as rent." The Duke also pleasantly denies that he gained in his boyhood the *sobriquet* of "Jack Sheppard" on account of his "extreme plainness." That nickname, he declares, was given to him on account of his hair being cropped short—a characteristic of that famous character, but not for any other of his engaging qualities. "This vigorous (*sic*) Duke," we were further informed, "is almost as much an ascetic as the late Cardinal Manning." His Grace also denies this soft impeachment. "I have no pretensions" he declares, "to being an ascetic." But if the head of the Grosvenor family is not an anchorite, he certainly does not look like a *bon-vivant*, and his somewhat emaciated features must have suggested to Mr. T. P. O'Connor's young man (or was it young woman?) that his Grace dines with Duke Humphrey. There is one thing the Duke of Wesminster cannot deny: he is not in any sense a man milliner. The clothes he wears in town must be a terrible grief to the staff of the *London Tailor*.

THE DEATH ROLL.

General Tchernaieff, Sir William Augustus Fraser, Major-General Lynden Bell, Major-General Finlay, Colonel Hugh Smith Baillie, Lieut.-Col. R. A. Chernside, Mr. Locock Webb, Q.C., Mr. E. E. Geflowski, sculptor, well-known in Indian circles at home, Mr. Matthew Dawson, well-known horse trainer, and Fraulein Nudel, a former governess to Princess of Wales's daughters.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In December 1897 the committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appealed to the public for assistance to complete the children's ward at the Convalescent Home, and drew attention to the fact that a sum of Rs. 10,000 was required. This appeal has been generously responded to, and Rs. 2,965 has already been received. The building is now finished and will be opened for occupation in October next, but there is a balance of Rs. 12,855, still to be paid, to meet which the Committee have in hand and promised the sum of Rs. 6,840, leaving a balance unprovided for of Rs. 6,015. The Committee feel sure they have only to bring this to the notice of the public, and donations to meet the deficiency of Rs. 6,015 will be speedily forthcoming. The benefits bestowed by the Khandalla Convalescent Home are already well known, and the new wing for the children's ward supplies a want that has been much felt for some time past. Donations and subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the undersigned.—Yours, &c.,

R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary.

Green Street, Bombay.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

1.—Tent-pegging. (a) horses. (b) ponies.

2.—Ball and Bucket race. To drop a polo ball into 3 buckets, going at the gallop.

3.—Horse-jumping.

4.—Lloyd Lindsay, (Ladies nomination) Heats of four gentlemen each carrying a cocoanut will ride a given course to where ladies are standing, dismount, and run and place cocoanuts on post while ladies hold pontes. Ladies to knock cocoanuts off posts with polo balls, and as soon as gentleman's nominatrix has knocked off cocoanut, he may mount and ride home.

5.—The off and on stakes Two competitors to each pony. No. 1 will ride 50 yards while No. 2. runs alongside. No. 1 will then dismount and No. 2 will ride another 50 yards and so on, running and riding alternately, for 200 yards. Course will be flagged out.

6.—Boalster Fight. Teams of 3 to be drawn for on the ground, and gentlemen are particularly requested to enter for this event early in the afternoon.—C. Webster and C. Corbett Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BENE-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE forty-fourth annual meeting of the Bene-Israel Benevolent Society was held last evening in the Jewish New Synagogue on Khaduk, in Israel-Molah, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters presiding. There were also present Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, Resident Superintendent of the Common Jail, Professor Haffkine, and a large number of gentlemen of the Bene-Israel community. Mr. Solomon Abraham read the annual report, from which we take the following extracts:—

The income of your society for the last year from donations, subscriptions and interest on the promissory notes amounted to Rs: 1,751-7-7, and the expenditure to Rs. 930-13 0. There was an increase in the local donations last year by Rs. 320-0-0 owing to the exertions made by Mr. S. M. Moses the Chairman of the last annual meeting on behalf of your society. There was also a small increase of Rs. 23-2-6 in the subscriptions notwithstanding the fact that people everywhere greatly suffered from the plague. There was a decrease in the amount of interest on the promissory note of Rs. 3,000 owing to the interest of 3 1-2 per cent being reduced to 3 per cent by the Government. Among the donors for the past year may be prominently mentioned His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G. C. I. E. the Governor of Bombay, Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Professor W. M. Haffkine, M. D., C. I. E., and Mr. S. M. Moses, of Messrs David Sassoon and Co., as well as the society's great well-wisher Dr. S. Jacob, L. M. & S., Civil Surgeon at Falsm Burmah, to whom the committee are most grateful. The committee are glad to state that Mr. S. M. Moses, generously presided at the last annual general meeting and delivered a most stirring speech. The good gentleman's zeal was not confined to that day's proceedings, but by his earnest exertions the collections of the society were nearly doubled last year. He personally gave a donation of Rs. 25. During the last year some of our brethren formed themselves into a Committee for relieving the famine and plague stricken people of our community, and obtained funds from here and Europe, chiefly from the generous Baroness de Hirsch of Paris; and out of the munificent donation of that good Lady sent to Mr. Joseph Ezakiel the president of that committee, in response to his appeal for the Bene-Israel plague and famine relief fund, your society obtained Rs. 300 through the intervention of Mr. S. M. Moses for the asylum fund. To all concerned the Committe feel most grateful. Last year special efforts were made to obtain money for the asylum fund and applications were forwarded to some of our prominent co-religionists in London and elsewhere, of whom only one generous gentleman, Mr. F. D. Mocatta, of London, was pleased to respond by sending a donation of £5, which realized Rs. 74-2-1. The Committee feel most deeply grateful to this gentleman, for this donation as well as for the promise of Rs. 500 more in the previous year, and they hope that you will not fail to ask a blessing on him at the mercy seat of God. May the Lord God of Israel put it into the heart of our other wealthy co-religionists in that happy city to lend us their helping hand in the same way. The people in England have but a faint idea of the poverty of our people and the utter destitution of the poor wards of your society. The sufferings of the poor people in the Tropics in the monsoons and the cold season are most pitiable, and they are most grateful for a dry corner where they can screen themselves from the rain and the wind. The committee trust that our brethren in the Fatherland will move themselves to help to build an Asylum as it is impossible to collect the needful amount in this country. The Regimental and other gentlemen from the mofussil made collections for the society last year, and the committee have great pleasure in thanking them for their disinterested, generous and unceasing efforts on behalf of your society. In like manner, the committee beg to thank the other friends of the society who made collections for it of sums under Rs. 20-0-0, as well as to those who gave and sent their subscription direct to the secretary of the society. Thanks are due to the vice-president of the society, Dr. Joel Samuel Shirkoliker, for collecting Rs. 14-2-3 in his family collection-box and contributing the same to the society as usual. Another friend of your society from the mofussil distributed sheets for covering the box of the value of Rs. 11-0-0 to the yards of the society, to whom the committee are greatly obliged. Last year in honour of the Diamond (60 years) Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India's reign, Mr. Elijah Soloman Perzarkar B.A. and Mr. Isaac Aaron Bhasteker had formed a Diamond Jubilee Dinner Committee and collected a fund on behalf of it, and after giving a dinner the subscribers they presented to your society in cash Rs. 2-3-0, and Rs. 200-0-0 in 3½ per cent government promissory notes of Rs. 100 each, on condition that the interest due on those notes would only be utilized for the maintenance of the wards of your society, and the capital kept in reserve, for which act of the donors of the said Diamond Jubilee Dinner Committee, your society's committee feel deeply thankful. Your committee are much grieved to state that Mr. Moses Ezekiel Tulker, a member of your managing committee, who had evinced the greatest interest in the work of your society for the last 15 years, died during the year under report. The committee are glad to state that the sum of Rs. 200 out of the donation of Baroness de Hirsch, as well as the sum of Rs. 74-0-0 received from Mr. F. D. Mocatta and Rs. 226-0-0 out of the balance of this society's income for the last year, making a total Rs. 500-0-0, is added to the Asylum Fund. There were 27 wards under the care of the society at the commencement of the year under report, and four new admissions were made during the year; making in all 31 persons. Of the 31 Wards, 1 left, 3 were dismissed, 3 died and 25 remained under the protection of the society. In conclusion, the committee would again direct the attention of the society and its generous benefactors from this country and Europe to the appeal made last year for funds for building an Asylum for the wards of the society. A sum of Rs. 6,000 has been collected and upon the collection of Rs. 10,000, a donation of Rs. 500 each has been promised by Mr. F. D. Mocatta and Mr. C. G. Glaude Montefiore of London, and another of Rs. 1,000 by a Bombay Bene Israelite gentleman. Considering the great distress which the poor wards of the Bene-Israel Benevolent Society are suffering from want of a suitable place of residence, it is earnestly hoped that the generous people of Bombay—European and Native—will graciously contribute the requisite sum. Should the amount of Rs. 10,000 he realized, the committee of the Bene Israel Benevolent Society would petition the Government or the local Municipality for the present of a suitable site.

Dr. Waters in addressing the meeting, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I hold it no small honour to preside on this occasion; not merely because this position has often been occupied by men of high place and academic distinction, but because it has to do with a most ancient people with whom we Christians have ever been intimately associated. We have thus as a heritage the obligation to deal gently and fairly with the Jews. And it is all the more becoming that the Bene-Israel, the poor descendants of the lost wanderers from the Holy Land, should meet with kindness and encouragement from us. The Bene-Israel are no doubt a poor community, but they have ever shown themselves willing to take part in all that pertains to good citizenship, and thus it is that the ranks of the native army have ever had more than a due proportion of them. When Lord Mark Ker commanded the Poona Division of the Bombay Army, he always at inspections made a point of speaking to any native officer he saw belonging to the Bene-Israel. On one occasion he thus came face to face with a Bene-Israel Jemadar, and wishing to let the Jemader understand that he was well acquainted with the race whence the Jemadar was derived, Lord Mark said, "Jemadar Saheb, have Jeruselem do." This he said tapping his chest with his left hand, and the Jemadar was thus expected to understand that Lord Mark had been twice to Jerusalem! It will thus be seen that Lord Mark Ker's friendship for the Bene-Israel far excelled his knowledge of Hindustani. I am sorry to see that, owing to the re-arrangement of promotion, the Bene-Israel no longer find places in the army which leads to higher advancement. I think this a pity, and the thing should receive the attention of the high authorities concerned, as I have been personally acquainted with several Bene-Israel officers and medical subordinates, and can testify to the soldierly qualities of the one and the efficiency of the other. Indeed, I can say without hesitation that our most gracious Sovereign has no more loyal subjects than the Bene-Israel community of Bombay. Their lot hitherto has been hard, but let us hope that brighter things are in store for them in the early future. We see by the work of this Society that the Bene-Israel are not backward in availing themselves of everything calculated to improve their position. The forty-three years which have elapsed since this Society was instituted are not without record of progress. Though in one respect the Bene-Israel are not in the same position as their Western congeners, yet as regards all that appertains to the Jewish religion, they are not behind their fellows, except in so far as the contracted state of their worldly wealth detracts from the splendour of ceremonial. But the Bene-Israel, though poor in worldly goods, are rich in good friends outside, as well as within the Jewish community. They live in peace with all men, and thus are in invariable friendship with their neighbours. They have succeeded too in enlisting the sympathies of the Jewish community proper, and this bids fair to their ultimate absorption by the parent stock. Meanwhile the Bene-Israel are making noble efforts to help themselves in all ways that are warrantable, and it becomes us to wish them every success; and in this good wish I convey to them from the community of which I am a humble member. It has been my lot in the public service to be much in contact with Jews. Very early in my service I made their aquaintance in the Persian Gulf and Baghdad. The memory of the good and gentle Rabbi Murad Nassim of Bushire retains a sweet savour in my mind, and besides him I had many kindly Jewish friends in Persia. Shortly afterwards, in 1876 in Aden, I came in contact with another section of the Jewish race. The Jews are distinct from all other people in their strongly characteristi features, and thus it is that their presence in Aden is always recognised by the stranger at a single glance. Since then (1876) I have been in constant contact and communication with Jews in Poona and Bombay, and thus I may be said to have spent a great portion of my life among them. My presence here this afternoon is in recognition of claims established by such a lengthened connection, and I take this opportunity of wishing the Bene-Israel all success in their worthy efforts for the improvement of their condition, and I specially congratulate them on their intention to have a house set apart or built for the purpose of a benevolent asylum, and I heartily wish the project success. The Bene-Israel have in various ways testified their readiness to play the part of good citizens. As we have seen, they have hitherto supplied brave and intelligent recruits to the Indian Army. And in this great trouble that has now been close on two years with us, they have played their part in a manner deserving of all commendation. Living in the very centre of the scene of most severe plague depredation, the Bene-Israel have shown no hysterical attitude, but have instead bravely faced the dread foe, doing all that is required of them by the responsible authorities. This, indeed, is a record to be proud of; such people deserve all encouragement, and it is a pleasure to help a class of persons who have shown such decided spirit in the endeavour to help themselves. Let me then conclude these few remarks with the prayer that the Bene-Israel may flourish and go on to an abounding prosperity. I congratulate Mr. Moses on the society of which he is president, and I congratulate the society on having a secretary like our friend Abraham Daniel Kegarkar. Under such intelligent auspices the success of the society is assured.

Mr. David Salomon proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Solomon Abraham and carried with acclamation. The proceedings then terminated.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	6	1	30
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	3	0	
	Dongri	1	1	
C	Market	2	2	22
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	0	1	
	Kumbharwada	3	1	
D	Khetwadi	1	0	10
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	35
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	3	1	
	Tardeo	1	0	
	Byculla	3	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	3
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	2	1	
G	Mahim	0	0	3
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsi		1	133
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Hindu		1	
	Lohana		6	26
	Marwadi Fatehpur		1	
	Beni Israil		1	
	Maratha		4	
	Total	29	33	133
Same date last year		7	4	118
	CHOLERA.			
Attack		0		
Death		1		

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	7
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	3	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	7	2	24
	Chuckla	1	0	
	Umarkhady	2	0	
	Dongri	2	3	
C	Market	0	1	27
	Dhobi Talao	1	1	
	Fanaswady	2	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbarwada	5	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	12
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	32
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	8	2	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	3
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	1	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	8
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain		1	12
	Arthur Road		3	
	Dariasthan		4	
	Maratha		2	
	Total	31	22	126
Total death to date		31,874	27,063	
Total same date last year		7	4	105

There were three plague case reported within the Bandra Municipal District on the 1st instant.

PORTUGUESE QUARANTINE AT DABHEL.

News having been received of the appearance of plague in Bulsar, Dharampore, Bugwada, Dahanoo, Oomergaum and other places adjacent to Damaun, the authorities here have imposed twelve days' quarantine at Dabhel, the entrance to the territory of Damaun against all arrivals from Bombay and Surat districts. It is however hoped that proper accommodation and arrangement to supply necessary provisions, will be made.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

WEDNESDAY'S RETURNS.

THE returns issued from the Health Office on Wednesday showed no cases of suspected plague and no deaths. The general death-rate of the city was 45, as compared with 49 of the past five years.

Yesterday up to six o'clock in the evening no cases of plague or deaths were reported.—"Englishman" (Friday).

HAS ANOTHER RAID BEEN PROJECTED?

THE High Commissioner has issued at Cape Town a proclamation stating that there is reason to believe that an expedition is preparing with the object of taking possession of lands north of the Zambesi river, which are within the sphere covered by the charter of the British South Africa Company. All persons concerned are warned that they may be required to find security in the sum of £5,000 against joining the expedition, or be committed to prison for six months.

A LETTER from Bangkok indicates that the friction between the French authorities and the Siamese Government is such that matters may at any time lead to sensational developments.

AN express from Paris Trouville ran off the rails early on the morning of Aug. 14, near Lisieux. Seven persons were killed and forty injured.

THE PROSECUTION OF A PLAGUE DOCTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will be good enough to afford some space for explaining certain statements which were alleged to have been made by me in connection with the recent prosecution of a plague doctor. On the night of the 5th August, at about 8 o'clock, the patient named Mahomed Hassum came walking to my dispensary, accompanied by his brother. He seemed very much frightened, but was otherwise fairly well. His temperature was not very high, and he had a small rounded swelling on the left groin, which was hardly painful. I examined his left heel, and near it I found a sore due to a shoe-bite. The symptoms did not indicate plague, and I advised him not to get frightened, as no one would unnecessarily disturb him. He told me that a plague doctor had examined him on that day. From his previous history, I learnt that he had syphilis and treated him for that. On the 6th and 7th I gave him medicines on the report given by his brother, who told me he was improving, but that the plague authorities were determined that he should be removed to a hospital. I then again asked him whether his brother was really better. On being answered in the affirmative, I assured him that his brother would not forcibly be removed without a proper examination, but if he was compelled he had better obey orders. Well, on the 8th, under express orders, he took his brother to the Khoja Dispensary, and on examination by Dr. Dias was found to be free from fever, hardly any pain on the gland, and a sore near the heel still fresh. The doctor came to the conclusion that it was an ordinary case, and on being pressed for a certificate gave one in good faith. This certificate was shown to me on the same day, and on my being informed of all the favourable symptoms, I felt annoyed that these poor people had been compelled to disturb and frighten a sick relative by taking him out of the house when he required rest and ease of mind. In my annoyance I made an endorsement on the certificate, seeing that Dr. Dias was of the same opinion on the 8th as I was on the 5th. Concurring with this opinion, I stated that it was a pity the medical examination was not more correct. This seems to have tickled the vanity of the plague authorities, and this unfortunate remark of mine (for which I should have apologised most sincerely if an explanation was asked or an occasion given to me) was the cause of the prosecution of an inoffensive doctor, and the compulsory probing and scientific examination of the patient whose mental worry and fright were greatly increased. On the morning of the 9th I saw the patient at his house and he had hardly any fever. The bubo was softer in a small way, but not painful. On the 10th I was told he had fever, and had been delirious the whole of the night previous. On the 11th I was called in to meet Dr. Galliotl. Mr. Judge then gave the people the option of compulsory removal to a Government Plague Hospital or the compulsory removal of myself from the bubo. I asked him why the patient could not be taken to the Khoja Hospital. He said he could not send him to a place where he was once refused admittance. After some discussion the serum was removed, and only blood oozed out of the puncture but no pus. I examined the patient after this and found the temperature to be 102°3° and all the symptoms looking suspiciously like plague, but there was not a single sign to betoken any pneumonia. I did not even remark that wonderful phenomena "congested style of breathing, suggesting pneumonic plague." It is a mater for controversy if these plague symptoms did not, after all, set in on the evening of the 9th or the 10th. I told Mr Judge then that I had not seen the patient at the moment he endorsed the certificate on the authority of Dr. Dias, whose opinion coincided with my opinion of the 5th. As he was leaving, he kindly informed me that medical men should be more careful and not make rude remarks, in which case they must suffer the consequences. No further opportunity for an explanation was vouchsafed either to Dr. Dias or myself. Two or three days after I was told by the brother of the patient to see Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the chairman of the Standing Committee, before whom he had been asked to make a deposition. I saw Mr. Ibrahim, and he informed me that Mr. Judge and a few others had been to his house and taken the deposition. Mr. Ibrahim understood that Mr. Judge intended to prosecute both Dr. Dias and myself, as, before leaving, Mr. Judge had remarked that now he had both Dr. Dias and Dr. D'Silva in his hands; but I think his palms must have been rather oily, as both of us have slipped through his fingers. The summons against Dr. Dias did take me by surprise, and I must reiterate my sincere regret that my unfortunate remark was the cause of putting him to needless expense and trouble; but I cannot promise that I shall scruple to make the same or stronger remarks should there be any need or reason. As a rate-payer, I am sorry that those in Municipal authority are not more careful, before instituting any prosecutions, to give the accused any chance of an explanation, which would settle matters amicably and without any friction and expense. It is necessary at the present time for the Municipality to gain the confidence and goodwill of the public and the co-operation of all volunteers; but I am afraid that the last two plague prosecutions, both of which have failed so lamentably in Bombay, have been ill-advised, and will tend to increase the suspicion of ignorant minds against the plague authorities, and lead them to hide cases of any form of sickness. The speeches of the Governor had allayed fear in the public mind, and let us trust that all mild orders will be carried out. In conclusion, I may be allowed to state that Mahomed Hassum is yet under my treatment and on the high road to a perfect recovery.—Yours, &c.,

D. M. D'SILVA.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

PERFORMANCE BY THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB, K.S.L.I.

The dramatic and musical entertainment given under the patronage of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Collette and officers of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Stevens, R. A., on Saturday night proved in every way a decided success. There was a large and appreciative audience, and the members of the Amateur Dramatic Club have every reason to congratulate themselves. "His Own Enemy," a commedietta in one act, was capitally rendered, and Mr. F. Carlfield as "Frederic Whymper" took first honors. Mrs. Evetts as "Mrs. Whimper" did her best with a part that was evidently ill-suited to her. After an interval of ten minutes the audience were treated with six plantation songs. Without exception these were admirably rendered and the choruses excellent, speaking volumes for the careful way in which Mr. W. H. Moss had trained his company. Each and every song was encored, and the performers graciously acceded to the desires of their appreciative audience. "A Thumping Legacy" was well staged and rendered, and it was a late hour when the performance ended. The admirable way in which the plantation scene was staged should be mentioned. It was both realistic and and effective. Mr. Dove with his usual kindness presided at the piano, and the King's Shroppshire Light Infantry Band, under the able conductorship of Mr. W. H. Moss, gave a choice and well-played selection of music.

CRUSADE AGAINST RITUALISM.

THE first band of "Wycliff Preachers," organised by Mr. John Kensit to carry on a campaign throughout the country against Ritualistic practices in the Church of England, left London on Aug. 15 for Norwich "full of Cromwellian enthusiasm." Others are to follow as early as possible. Sir William Harcourt has a lengthy letter in the *Times* of Aug. 15, headed "The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Act of Uniformity." The concluding paragraph reads:—To my mind the most formidable feature in the present crisis is not so much the irregular conduct of individual parsons as the open disregard of the law by the bishops. What makes the matter the more serious is that the principal author and promoter of this confusion and chaos is the Primate of the Church of England. It is much to be desired that the pretension to set up additional services departing from the text of the Prayer-book, according to the fancy of each individual bishop, may be brought to the test of legal decision. The Church of England does not consist of, nor is it at the disposal of, the bishop and clergy. The law has provided against their sacerdotal usurpation for the protection of the laity, who will do well to enforce its sanctions.

PIPER FINDLATER'S COURTSHIP.

IT would appear that the announcement of the approaching marriage of Piper Findlater to Miss Gellatly was a little premature. Inquiries made of the parents of Miss Gellat

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

MR. BALFOUR INTERROGATED.

Questions relating to the crisis in China were addressed to Mr. Balfour on Friday (Aug. 12) before the prorogation of Parliament. Mr. Drage asked whether any information had reached the Foreign Office to the effect that a separate agreement had been drawn up in connection with the Pekin-Han-kau Railway concession, under which the Minister at Pekin of the country which had the largest financial interest in the said concession was appointed arbitrator in any question under dispute, thus giving the Russian Minister at Pekin an absolute power in all disputes; and if so whether Her Majesty's Government had through Sir Claude MacDonald expressed to the Chinese Government their disapproval of this provision.—Mr. Balfour: No information has reached us since yesterday to modify the statement then made. We have not the information for which the hon. member asks.

Mr. Joseph Walton asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether Her Majesty's Government would use their influence at Pekin to prevent the ratification of the Pekin-Han-kau Railway concession in favour of any foreign Governments or syndicates; and whether, in order to secure the neutralisation of this railway, they would facilitate its construction by the Chinese Government, and, if necessary, guarantee the loan for this purpose.—Mr. Balfour: I cannot give the hon. member the guarantee for which he asks.

Mr. Lowles asked whether, in the event of concessions already acquired by French and Belgian syndicates for railway construction in the Yang-tsze Valley being bought by English capitalists and worked by English companies, they would receive the recognition of Her Majesty's Government.—Mr. Balfour: Every legitimate commercial enterprise in China will receive the support of the Government. Mr. Lowles: In the event of their wanting any information with regard to the validity of a concession, will the Foreign Office assist them?—Mr. Balfour: Yes; every assistance will be given both at Pekin and in London to any companies like those indicated. (Cheers.)

Mr. Norburgh asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he could give the House any further information with regard to the Niu-chwang Railway extension loan.—Mr. Balfour: No; nothing in addition to what I state yesterday.

TEXT OF THE WEI-HAI-WEI CONVENTION.

The *Times* has received from one of its correspondents in China the following, which he believes to be the full text of the Convention signed at Pekin, on July 1, 1898, for the lease of Wei-hai-wei to Great Britain:—"In order to provide Great Britain with a suitable Naval harbour in North China, and for the better prosecution of British commerce in the neighbouring seas, the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to lease to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland Wei-hai-wei, in the province of Shan-tung, and the adjacent waters for so long a period as Port Arthur shall remain in the occupation of Russia. The territory leased shall comprise the island of Lie-kung and all other islands in the Bay of Wei-hai-wei, and a belt of land ten English miles wide along the entire coast line of the Bay of Wei-hai-wei. Within the above-mentioned territory leased Great Britain shall have sole jurisdiction. Great Britain shall have, in addition, the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes, at any points on or near the coast of the region east of the meridian 120 deg. 40 min. E. of Greenwich, and to acquire on equitable compensation within that territory such sites as may be necessary for water supply, communication, and hospitals. Within the above-mentioned territory the Chinese administration will not be interfered with, but no troops other than Chinese or British shall be allowed therein. It is also agreed that within the walled city of Wei-hai-wei Chinese officials shall continue to exercise jurisdiction, except so far as may be inconsistent with naval and military requirements for the defence of the territory leased. It is further agreed that Chinese vessels of war, whether men-of-war or others, shall retain the right to use the waters hereinbefore leased to Great Britain. It is further understood that there will be no expropriation or expulsion of the inhabitants of the territory herein specified, and that, if land is required for fortifications, public offices, or any officials or public purpose, it shall be bought at a fair price. This Convention shall come into force on signature. It shall be ratified by the Sovereigns of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible."

THE SITUATION IN PEKIN.

The "China Gazette" states (according to a Shanghai telegram) that the Russian Government holds a promise from Li Hung Chang that China would place the Chinese Imperial Customs department under Russian control whenever the interests of the two nations demanded a change.

The "Times" Pekin correspondent says that despite the British protest an Imperial decree was issued on Aug. 12 ratifying the Pekin-Han-kau Railway contract. The rebuff is the more serious inasmuch as the Taung-li-Yamen had given assurances that the decree would not be issued until after a further conference with the British Minister.

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Daily Mail" professes to have discovered the terms of a secret treaty between Russia and China, which is nothing less than an offensive alliance between the two Powers. "A well informed correspondent" of the "Manchester Guardian" (Aug 15) says:—The Foreign Office information from China leads it to the conclusion that Li Hung Chang is the cause of the truckling of the Chinese Government to Russia, and of the humiliations of British diplomacy in Pekin, and the step in contemplation is a formal demand for the dismissal of Li from the Emperor's service and his expulsion from Pekin, or banishment to so-and-so many hundreds of "li" from the capital, as the Chinese official decree in such cases phrases it. And I think this measure is all the more likely to be taken because, in the course of a recent interview at the Tsung-li-Yamen between Sir Claude MacDonald and the Ministers, Li's insolence and arrogance (at the best of times his manner is disagreeably arrogant) passed all legitimate bounds, and during a stormy altercation he threatened that the Chinese Government would give Sir Claude his passports and require him to leave Pekin within some short limit of time.

A British official who has just returned from China, in course of observations on the Chinese problem which he has forwarded to the "Daily Mail," remarks: "One explanation of the lack of British capital in Chinese schemes is to hand. Anglo-Chinese contracts yield no commission to Chinese mandarins, high or low. The latter care nothing for a scheme which would benefit their country, but bring nothing to themselves. Can anyone imagine Mr. Chamberlain being offered a "commission" from the West Indian Colonies to further their sugar industry? But in China such things are not only common, but the rule.

It has been decided, in view of the ultimate junction of the lines, that the Siberian Railway gauge shall be applied in the construction of the Pekin-Han-kau and Nin-chwang Railway.

FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

Sir Charles Scott, the new British Ambassador, arrived in St. Petersburg, on Aug. 12, to take up his appointment.

Following the "Novosti," the "Novoe Vremya" has commended the British Premier for "the wisdom with which he keeps in check the Russophobe outbursts of certain members of his party and the prudence with which he endeavours to obviate all pretexts of misunderstanding between Great Britain and Russia in the Far East." The journal goes on to remark that "on the Indian frontier everything has long been organised and made ready for military action if some fresh and extreme access of ill-will on the part of Great Britain should drive Russia to such action."

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says (Aug. 13):—"Approval is expressed in the Russian Press, among the public generally, and in official circles of the tone of the references made to Russia by Sir William Harcourt in his speech during the debate in the House of Commons on Aug. 10."

The Semi-official "Journal de St. Petersbourg" of Aug. 14 says:—"If the British newspapers had better informed themselves regarding the pacific character of Russian policy and the friendly relations between Russia and China, they would have attached no credence to certain sensational items of news. The object of the Russian Government is to preserve the advantages recently gained by Russia, who in no way contemplates making fresh acquisitions in the Far East. It is far from the Government's intention to injure the economic interests of Great Britain any more than of any other Power."

DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN OPINION.

The exclusive and aggressive policy of Russia in China is producing a strong feeling in the United States. The "Times" New York correspondent quotes declarations by several leading journal that the British policy of the "open door" is also that of the Republic, that there is in fact community of interest between the two nations, and that the situation in China constitutes a pressing reason why the United States should lay a firm hold on the Philippines with an eye to future value as a basis for further operations in that region.

The appointment of Colonel John Hay, at present American Ambassador in London, as American Secretary of State, is believed in Washington to foreshadow common action between Great Britain and the United States in the Far East.

VIEWS IN BERLIN, PARIS, AND VIENNA.

The Continental Press comments on the Chinese question, generally regard the confirmation of the Pekin-Han-kau Railway contract as a defeat for Great Britain.

The "Cologne Gazette" (Aug. 12) says:—"The more England comes to the conclusion that China is large enough to afford room for various nations all seeking to enlarge and develop their commercial and industrial trade the better will it be for the international relations." The article concludes with the remark that "the rattling of the sabre by which the Walrus was to intimidate the bear will no longer be heard; the spectre of an Anglo-Russian war has disappeared almost as soon as it was evoked; nor was the clanking of its sword ever considered extra muros as being in any way an ominous sign of war." The "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" remarks that Germany, according to the treaty between Germany and China, has the privilege of demanding that, should the Chinese Government require financial aid, it should address itself first to German capitalists and contractors.

The semi-official "Fremdenblatt" (Vienna, Aug. 12) says the simplest solution of the differences between England and her rivals in China would apparently be a division of the entire territory into commercial spheres of interest. That division is indicated by the special privileges granted to Russia in Manchuria and the establishment of the Germans in the province of Shan-tung, together with the advantages enjoyed by the English in Burma and the French in Tongking. But, apart from the fact that these conditions do not prevail in the great central portion of the Empire, the English demand for the maintenance of the "open door" is opposed to a division of this kind. Dealing with the general dissatisfaction which has found such emphatic expression in the English Press, the official journal would venture to anticipate that the British Government will be able to tranquillise public opinion once more, as it has done previously, through the acquisition of advantages such as those secured some months ago at Wei-hai-wei and Hong Kong.

The Paris "Temps" (Aug. 13) speaks of the horizon in the Far East as being rapidly overclouded, and of Mr. Balfour's "humiliating confession that nobody can foresee how this will end. He seems, it says, to have no energy, "except against the champions of British greatness and prestige and to practise discretion solely against the legitimate curiosity of Parliament." The "Temps" describes Mr. Balfour's scheme of shirking a discussion before the prorogation as baffled by the "first-class journalist who represents the great organ of Printing-house-square in Pekin, and who promptly telegraphed M. Pavloff's triumph to England. The "Temps" argues that England's diplomacy, by its see-saw and dust-throwing, has enabled Russia's getting a footing in the Yang-tsze-kiang Valley. It concludes by describing the appointment of Mr. Curzon—"a resolute advocate of the forward policy an ambitious man resolved on playing a great game"—as one "disquieting even to those who refuse to believe in a real danger of war."

M. de Lanessan, who was for some time Governor-General of the French possessions in Indo-China (says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph"), regards the English as too practical to desire war; but he declares that no one acquainted with the naval strength of the two nations can entertain the faintest doubt as to the result if hostilities were to break out Russia's squadron in the Far East would be annihilated, and she would lose Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan in less time than it took the Americans to destroy all the Spanish forces. When Russia has finished her Trans-Siberian Railway, when she can move troops in a few days to her ports in the Far East, she will be in a better position; but, as matters stand at present, a war with England would lead to the collapse of her nascent hegemony in the north of China. Now for the moral. M. de Lanessan goes on to say that, in a war between England and Russia, France could render only slight service to Russia while she would draw on her own devoted head a number of the blows intended for Russia.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A HINDU.

NAWAB AKBAR KHAN, 60, of Silver-street, Bloomsbury, was again brought up at Westminster Police-court, on Aug. 13, for further examination on charges of obtaining money by fraud. There was a fresh charge of stealing forty penny stamps from an office in Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, belonging to the Cannock Chase Colliery company. Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P., who has given evidence against the accused, was again in court, and was accommodated with a seat on the bench. A good deal of interest is being taken in the proceedings, and there were several native Indian gentlemen in the space reserved for the public. Prisoner wore a gold medal on his coat.—Detective Whitlock, the officer in charge of the case, said he would have to ask for another remand. He had a gentleman in court who could prove that prisoner was not the Masha Allah Khan, a qualified medical man whom he had personated, and who was formerly attached to the City-road Hospital. Witness had also discovered that, while acting as the locum tenens of another medical man, prisoner stripped his house of everything. The man had lived in this country by fraud for many years.—Prisoner: I could not possibly be in worse hands than those of this gentleman. My case is like that of the Indian oculist who came here. I am brought up on suspicion. We have corruption in India, but I hope to receive justice and mercy at your hands.—Mr. Marsham thought the better plan would be to again remand prisoner in order that the attention of the Treasury might be drawn to the case.—Prisoner: Am I to be convicted innocently? They are bringing false accusation against me. My people have long been loyal to the British.—Mr. Marsham: Everything will be very carefully inquired into by the Treasury.

THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER'S INCOME.

WHY HIS GRACE WAS CALLED "JACK SHEPPARD."

THE following piquant paragraph appeared in Mr. T. P. O'Connor's journal of gossip, M.A.P., on Aug. 13 and was copied into the "Liverpool Post" on Aug of 15:—It is difficult to realise when looking at the Duke of Westminster's refined and even distinguished features, that sixty years ago his extreme plainness gained for him the soubriquet of "Jack Sheppard" among his school fellow at Eton. It is even said on authority that he owed his nickname in the first instance to his mother. The Duke was a sixty-four years old when he succeeded to his titles and princely estates, from which his income to-day is, at a modest estimate a sovereign a minute. His square mile in the West End yields a revenue of £400,000 a year, and its value when the leases expire, will be represented by a weight of gold which would tax the strength of sixty of the Dukes strongest horses. This vigorous Duke is almost as much an ascetic as the late Cardinal Manning. The appended letter appeared in the "Liverpool Post" on Aug. 18,—Sir:—A paragraph appeared in your issue of yesterday, in which it is said that my extreme plainness obtained for me when at school the nickname of Jack Sheppard, whereas that name was given to me on account of my hair being cropped short—a characteristic of that youth—but fore none other of his delightful qualities. But I should like to protest against the wild guesses as my income, which sometimes take gigantic proportions, for which there can be no known data. In this case you have given me more than double that which I receive. The South Belgravian leases do not fall in for near forty years, and meantime produce one shilling a house as rent to me.—Yours, &c., Westminster. P.S.—I have no pretensions to being an ascetic."

FRENCH PRIESTS ON ROME.

THE "Chretien Francais" for August records some significant retreats from the French priesthood. Two are those of Pere Joanny Patel, late Professor at the Juniorat des Oblats de Notre-Dame-des Lumieres, and M. Perrin, ex-Vicaire de Bourg-de-Peage (Drome) Another, M. R. Lecomte, was formerly Catholic missionary in Africa and the East. The account of his early years is the old story of the Roman capture of an infant, and the dehumanising training for the priesthood. The effect of the system he thus describes:—"Kept under the yoke during the whole of infancy and youth; crushed under the heel of an absolute authority; ignorant of all that passes in the world outside; enchained by a mass of superstitions and absurd fetishes, one becomes insensibly the man of a caste, whose soul is perfectly prepared to receive the sacerdotal imprint." On being ordained he was sent with other missionary priests to Africa. He voyaged there on an English ship. On reaching their destination at Duke Town on the Niger one of the first things they encountered was a Protestant missionary settlement. It seemed a perfect paradise of order, beauty, and happiness. The English missionaries begged them to come in. They were about to avail themselves of the invitation when their Superior feared heresy. "There actually—horror of horrors!—were the missionaries' wives on view in the verandah!" They beat a hasty retreat, but on the way an object attracted M. Lecomte's attention. It was the tomb of a missionary's wife, who had died at the age of twenty-five, and which bore the inscription from the Vulgate: "Beati Mortui qui in Domino moriuntur." This was his first enlightenment. He was astounded to find that Protestants used the sacred books! Still more to realise that these heretics could calmly claim for themselves the blessedness of those who died in the Lord! Later, on a visit to the East, in dealing with Protestants he was puzzled at their strict conscientiousness. Ultimately he began to read the Bible for himself. "It is impossible in effect," says he, "to remain Catholic if one reads the Bible." It is the present intention of M. Lecomte to go back to Africa as an evangelical missionary.

THE ADVANCE TO KHARTUM.

THE Sirdar arrived at Nasri Island on Aug. 16 to inspect the advanced post held there by General Hunter and a considerable part of the Egyptian army. General Wauchope's brigade have started for the advanced post in barges towed by steamers. The British cavalry and artillery set out to march overland on Aug. 16. All the arrangements are working well. Major Tovey, with 500 of the Camel Corps, has crossed the Bayuda Desert from Korti to Metemmeh by the route followed by Sir Herbert Stewart's column. On Aug. 16, the whole of the Army Transport Corps started from Abbara Camp for Nasri Island. The heat is great, but there is a pleasant breeze. The Nile continues to rise.

A telegram published in London this morning states that the Sirdar has steamed up the Nile as far as Shabluka, about forty miles from Khartum. He found the passage easy for steamers, and the fortifications deserted.

THE HOOLEY BANKRUPTCY CASE.

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court on Aug. 17, Mr. Justice Wright, in delivering judgment on the motion for committal for contempt of Court of Lord De La Warr and Mr. Broadley, on the ground that they had endeavoured to induce the bankrupt to give false evidence at his public examination, said:—On July 27, Hooley, in his public examination, referred to the Dunlop Company, and stated in substance that he had paid large sums of money to Lord De La Warr for the use of his name and for the use of Lord Albemarle's name, and that Lord De La Warr had misappropriated a large sum of money paid to him for Lord Albemarle. Afterwards, on his further public examination on Aug. 1, he said that he had been offered a bribe of £1,000 by Lord De La Warr to retract the statements he had made on July 27. The charges, in effect, made against Lord De La Warr are—first, subornation of perjury; and, next, offering a bribe to give false evidence. The evidence in support of the charges are—first, Mr. Hooley's evidence secondly, the paper or statement written by Broadley; and, thirdly, the evidence of Mr. Bradshaw. As to Mr. Hooley's evidence so far as I have had an opportunity of observing him in the box on this and other occasions, I do not think that, even when I disbelieve him, I should regard him, as it has been suggested, as a mere liar, scattering accusations which he knew to be without foundation. I do not believe that; but, at the same time, he is not a witness on whose evidence it would be safe to rely. He is rash, reckless and inaccurate, and sometimes seems to be under illusions which he treats in his evidence as if they were real. So much that is untounded is mixed up with what is true in his statements that it is hopeless to attempt to disentangle what is true from what is not. A witness of that character is a witness of the most dangerous kind. Then as regards the document or paper of retractation drawn up by Broadley. There is no evidence whatever except Hooley's to connect Lord De La Warr with that statement, or to show that Lord De La Warr was cognisant of it. I think that Mr. Hooley's statement on that point is entirely suspicious, and that no one entirely wrong when said that it was written and handed to him in Lord De La Warr's presence, and that he was cognisant of its contents. Then as to Bradshaw's evidence. He told us that on July 28 Lord De La Warr spoke to him and said he had intended to do something for Mrs. Hooley, and asked whether £500 would be sufficient, and in response he had suggested £1,000, and Lord De La Warr agreed to that and to send £500 in two or three days and the balance in about a fortnight, and Lord De La Warr added, For goodness sake be careful. It comes at a very unfortunate time, and may be misconstrued as a bribe." Then next morning in Hooley's presence he gave Lord De La Warr his address so that he could send the cheque, whereupon Hooley said, Don't trouble about that, Leave it Leave it. I see no reason whatever to doubt Bradshaw's evidence on this point except Lord De La Warr's contradiction, and in considering that I must bear in mind that Lord De La Warr had a strong and overwhelming motive to obtain a retractation by Hooley. He had great pressure put upon him at his club and in other ways to make it quite clear that the insinuations made by Hooley of his having kept back money from Lord Albemarle were untrue. Bradshaw apparently had no motive but to tell the truth. The only suggestion consistent with Lord De La Warr's denial is that the payment of the sum of £500 was intended as a charitable contribution for Mrs. Hooley, But Hooley was, in fact, informed of it. I can quite believe that Lord De La Warr always intended to do something for Mrs. Hooley, but I am forced to the conclusion that the selection of the time amount had something to do with the strong, natural, and very justifiable desire to clear himself from the accusation that Hooley had brought against him. The result is this:—In so far as Lord De La Warr is charged with endeavouring to induce Hooley to give false evidence, I acquit him altogether. But I regard the statement that he had misappropriated money given him for Lord Albemarle, so far from being anything wrong in that matter, I think he was perfectly justified in coming to Hooley and asking him to retract that statement. Then as to the question whether the money paid to him was the price paid for the use of his name or for services rendered, I cannot go into that here. Very probably Lord De La Warr is right in saying that the sums paid him were for valuable services rendered. But I cannot decide that question. I say nothing about it now, as it may have to be decided in some other proceedings later on. Lastly, as to the alleged bribe of £1,000. For the reasons given I find it impossible wholly to acquit Lord De La Warr of all blame. I come to the conclusion that the money was offered to induce Hooley to retract. The question remains what action shall be taken by the Court? The object of proceedings of this kind is not so much punishment as to vindicate justice and to prevent any undue interference with proceedings in the Courts. In this case I think it will be a sufficient punishment for Lord De La Warr's indiscretion if I order him to pay the costs of the motion. Then as to Broadley, so far as the offer of £1000 is concerned, Lord De La Warr is guilty, Broadley is much more so. If there was anything wrong in the proposal, I think that Broadley was fully cognisant of it. It was he who wrote out the paper of retractation, according to the concluding paragraph of which Hooley was to say on Aug. 1, "I have had no communication with Lord De La Warr since my last examination." That statement was absolutely false. I have come to the conclusion that Broadley knew perfectly well that the retractation was to be given entirely in consequence of a communication between Lord De La Warr and Hooley. That was nothing less than subornation of perjure; and, although I have had some doubts in the matter, I have come to the conclusion to make the same order in Broadley's case as in that of Lord De La Warr. The result is that these two gentlemen will be jointly and severally liable to pay the costs of the motion. With regard to Bradshaw, as the motion was dismissed as against him, his costs of the motion must be paid by the trustee in bankruptcy out of the bankrupt's estate. I wish to add that the Registrar was perfectly right in bringing this matter before the Court, and that the Official Solicitor has rendered every assistance.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—AUG. 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E H Kealy, B C S — Capt L A Forbes
Mr J A Escehial, B C S — Lieut R L Swiffe
Mr H Munro, B — Lieut J Hodgkinson
Mr F C Hall, B — Lieut J L Harrington
Mr R P Russell, B — Lieut H F Jacoo
Mr R D Broadfoot, M C S — Lieut L W S Oldham
Mr J W Simson, M — Lieut E Barnardist
Mr L Robertson, Bo C S — Surg-Lt-Col D W D Comins
Major-Gen G C Hogge, C B — Surg-Major T R Macdonald
Major-Gen T A Cooke — Surgn-Major R B Roe
Col A Evans-Gordon — Surgn-Capt P St G Moore
Col E H Wilson — Surgn-Capt J H Sellick
Col J B Burton Bennett — Asst-Surg F O H Daly
Major H D McIntyre — Rev A H Finn
Major C V W Williamson
Major W L Bosworth
Capt M E Carthew-Yorstonn

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C A Bell, B S C, 1 mo — Capt E M Reed, 3 mos
Mr F B Dickinson, B, 6 mos — Capt E de V Wintle, 3 mos
Mr W H Phillips B, 4 days — Capt H Boileau, 3 mos
Mr G E Jones, B, 3 mos — Capt E J Drummond, 6 mos
Mr A J Scratchley, B, 1 Week — Lieut A C Ralph, 10 days
Mr M P Walsh, B, 3 mos — Lieut A G Vivian, 3 mos
Mr A S Wymann, B, 12 mos — Lieut H A Gib, 3 mos
Mr W B Gwyther, B, 4 mos — Lieut F A Maxwell, D S O 2 mos
Mr J Woodside, B, 6 mos — Lieut C J Heath, 3 mos
Mr F T Hutchinson, Bo, 4 mos — Sec Lieut D S Browne, 3 mos
Major J H Balfour, 5 days — Ch Engr J Brown, to Oct 28, 1898

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. H. Maude, B C S — Mr B A Brendon, Bo C S
Mr A Anderson, B C S — Lt-Col G P M Prichard
Mr H C Williams, B C S — Major J L Fixott
Mr G D Billings, B — Capt H Hamilton
Mr J H Heckle, B — Capt W A B Dennys
Mr A J Scratchley, B — Capts E W A Firth
Mr W S Bart, B — Asst-Surg P E O'Donoghue
Mr P J McLean, B — Condr J J Headwards
Mr G W Dance, M C S

Indian Staff Corps.—The cadetships offered at the recent examination for the Royal Military College, with a view to appointments in the Indian Staff Corps, have been allotted to the undermentioned candidates:—Queen's Cadets—G E P Davis, J L Murphy, H R B Reed, H A Balderston. Queen's India Cadets—H V Biscoe, H D S Keighley, C W Prescott, A L Sueaton, A N de V Scott, J S Egerton, W B Bailey, C K Crookshank. Non Queen's India Cadets—H St G H Harvey-Kelly, Compositors—F W Burrowes, E B. C Bennet, L. F Wilson, J H Gordon, J T H Lane, P B Kemble, J S G Whitchurch, M E Rae, A Marjoribanks, P B Maxwell, H Greenaway, D F G Oliver, A I Fraser, E Carsley, A C P Cochran, G D Pike, A E S Scott, N U Bannatyne, J G Faris, V E Gwyer.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

THE following is the list in order of merit of the successful candidates for commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps at the recent examination held in London. Marks as appended:—

F. Warren	2338
J. E. Foster	2207
H. P. W. Barrow	2203
M. G. Bell	2511
T. C. Lauder	2415
J. G. Gill	2302
W. B. Winkfield	2288
G. H. Goddard	2211
G. W. G. Jones	2181
J. W. H. Houghton	2117
H. S. Taylor	2101
A. L. Scott	159
J. W. Loane	1949
R. H. Lloyd	1938
D. E. Curnow	1893
G. M. Goldsmith	1845

THE END OF THE WAR.

PEACE PROTOCOL SIGNED.

SPAIN'S COMPLETE SURRENDER.

THE peace protocol was signed by M. Cambon and Mr. Day at the White House, Washington, at 4-23 p.m. on Friday, Aug. 12, M. Cambon and M. Thiebaut drove to the White House from the Embassy in almost tropical rain. Both were immediately ushered into the Cabinet room, where President McKinley, Mr. Day, and the Assistant-Secretaries of State, Mr. Moore, Mr. Adee, and Mr. Cridler, had been awaiting them for five minutes, and there the ceremony of formally agreeing to and signing the protocol took place. As soon as it had been signed, Mr. McKinley sent for Mr. Alger, Mr. Long, and General Corbin, and directed them to send orders for the cessation of hostilities forthwith to all the military and naval commanders. The following official statement was prepared and given out to the Press by Mr. Day:—

"The protocol provides—

"(1) That Spain relinquish all claim to sovereignty over and title to Cuba;

"(2) That Puerto Rico, the other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and certain islands in the Ladrones to be selected by the United States be ceded to the latter;

"(3) The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbour of Manila pending the conclusion of the treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.

"(4) Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall within thirty days from the signing of the protocol meet at Havana and San Juan respectively to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

"(5) The United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet in Paris not later than Oct. 1.

"(6) On the signature of the protocol hostilities are to be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces."

The Spanish Commissioners who are to be appointed to conduct the peace negotiations with the Americans are Senors Leony Castillo, Abarzuza, General Rascaran, and Senor Merry del Val. Mr. Day and Senator Davis, of Minnesota, have been appointed members of the Peace Commission.

The text of the protocol was published in Madrid on Aug. 13,

The Spanish Government have sent orders to the Governors-General of Puerto Rico and the Philippines to carry out the provisions of the protocol and make preparations for the evacuation.

General Blanco has telegraphed from Havana to the Spanish Government tendering his resignation, and stating that he does not wish to superintend the evacuation of Cuba.

On Friday, shortly before the peace protocol was signed, an American naval force appeared in the harbour of Manzanillo and demanded the surrender of the town. The Spanish commandant refused, and the American vessels bombarded the place.

The news of the conclusion of peace reached Manila just too late. On Saturday Admiral Dewey set to work to bombard the city, off which his fleet has been anchored so long. Manila was surrendered unconditionally.

Before the surrender of Manila, Admiral Dewey had given General Augustin one hour to capitulate, and, as the latter refused, the bombardment of the city began at half-past nine in the morning and continued for two hours, after which the Americans stormed the trenches and carried the place. The Spaniards on the land side, from the American warships' vessels fell short, and that the Americans sustained heavy losses in storming the trenches, which were commanded by the defending forces from the heights with a deadly fire. It was found impossible, however, to hold the long line of defences against the better equipped Americans.

Admiral Dewey's official despatch, announcing the capture of Manila, says that about 7,000 prisoners were taken.

The German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta has arrived at Hong Kong from Manila with General Augustin, Captain-General of the Philippines, and his wife and family on board. General Augustin has handed over his command at Manila to his second in rank, and is returning to Spain.

Considerable irritation against Germany has been caused in the United States by the escape of General Augustin from Manila. It is contended that the assistance rendered to the Spanish Commander by the Kaiserin Augusta amounts to a breach of the Neutrality Laws.

A *Standard* correspondent states that "the streets of New York are sprinkled with soldiers who have returned from Cuba. Their war-worn look and gait, their listless chocolate and hollow holes in the knees of their trousers, worn by shooting in the trenches before Santiago, indicate the nature of the services they have performed." The correspondent adds: "These soldiers besieged the army building in search of their pay, furlough, and travelling expenses to their homes. It is proposed that the warships, which are to return on Saturday, shall steam along the water front to General Grant's tomb, and fire a salute marking the end of the war."

Several cases of yellow fever have occurred among the United States troops quartered in Long Island.

The embarkation of the Spanish troops at Santiago is being pushed on as quickly as possible. This (says a Reuter message) is imperative, owing to their terrible condition. The mortality is so great in the Spanish camp that the dead are no longer buried. They are piled in heaps, saturated with kerosene, and cremated. Over 7,0 bodies have thus been destroyed.

The tone of the American Press in one of natural exultation over the completeness of the success achieved in the war and of satisfaction at the return of peace. Tributes of praise are offered to the navy, the army, and the President. But a powerful section of the Press of the Republic maintains that the victory is incomplete so long as the fate of the Philippines remains an open question. The cost of the war to the United States is estimated at about £30,000,000.

The "Times" Madrid correspondent says the Madrid Press continues to discuss the situation of Spain after the loss of the last remnant of her great Colonial Empire in the New World. The dominant note is one of philosophical resignation. The nation it-elf, it is said, is to blame; it knew how to conquer, but not how to preserve its conquests, and thus, though momentarily enriched, was eventually impoverished and exhausted by its Colonies. Columbus, in showing it the way to the New World, was not its great benefactor, but its evil genius. Magellan, who showed the Spaniards the way to the Far East and founded the Spanish domination in the Ladrones and Philippines, might, logically to be put into the same category as Columbus, but in Sevill a movement is being initiated to erect a statue to him in that town. Spain ought, it is said, to have concentrated her energies in developing her European possessions, and if an outlet was required elsewhere she ought to have chosen Northern Africa, where she is now no longer free to extend her political influence. The lower classes seem to be animated by the same spirit of fatalistic resignation which thus manifests itself in the newspapers. Both in Madrid and in the provinces complete tranquillity prevails, though some alarm is expressed as to dangers that may arise when the army returns from Cuba.

The Russian Government have congratulated the United States Government on the termination of hostilities, and the Italian Government have paid a similar compliment to that of Madrid.

GREAT HEAT WAVE IN LONDON.

THE following table of the shade temperature in London between Sunday, Aug. 7, and Thursday, Aug. 18, is interesting, by reason of the extraordinary variation of temperature:—

Sunday	82 deg.
Monday	62 "
Tuesday	66 "
Wednesday	59 "
Thursday	79 "
Friday	87 "
Saturday	87 "
Sunday	85 "
Monday	87 "
Tuesday	83 "
Wednesday	75 "
Thursday	79 "

Numerous cases of heat apoplexy have been treated at the hospitals. Several have ended fatally. The heat in London has been greater than in any other part of the British Islands, but at both Hurst Castle and Dungeness the shade temperature has reached 70deg., which is about 14deg. above the normal, and at other places in the south of England and in the Midlands the thermometer stood very little lower.

THE WEATHER ON THE CONTINENT.

In Paris, Sunday and Monday (Aug. 14 and 15) are reported to have been the hottest days this year. On Sunday at 2 p.m., the thermometer stood at 97 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade. Several persons were killed by sunstroke. It was in this extraordinary heat that a bicycle race of seventy-two consecutive hours was run. It commenced at 6 p.m. on Friday. There were thirty-eight competitors, and of these sixteen were still running on Sunday afternoon. The cyclists then already presented a really deplorable spectacle. As they passed one particular spot a man holding a hose drenched them with water to keep them from fainting.

The heat in Berlin for days past has been tropical. The schools, which re-opened on Aug. 16, after the summer vacation, had to close again, as the law forbids instruction to be given when the temperature exceeds 77deg. Fahrenheit. Numerous cases of sunstroke are reported.

From Warsaw news is received that fearful hurricanes, accompanied by hail and bursting clouds, have visited the province of Plock, causing terrible damage. The latest reports state that twenty-four persons have been killed.

THE CAPE ELECTIONS.

MR. RHODES'S STIRRING SPEECH.

THE Cape elections at the time the mail left resulted in a slight victory for the Progressive supporters of Mr. Rhodes. Sir James Sivewright, a Progressive, was elected for Stellenbosch; the Bond has won two seats at Paarl, Sir P. Faure being beaten by a narrow majority. Sir H. Juta, the Speaker, has lost his seat at Oudtshoorn.

Four Progressives have been returned for Kimberley, including Dr. Rutherfood Harris, who had a large majority. Messrs. Schreiner and Smuts, both Bond candidates, have been elected for Malmesbury, but the poll has not been officially declared.

The estimated Progressive majority has dwindled to a majority of under four. The result depends on the Vryburg election, which will be held in the middle of September.

The *Times* correspondent says that the Feather Market Hall, the largest in Port Elizabeth, was packed to overflowing on Aug. 17, on the occasion of an electoral meeting at which Mr. Rhodes was the principal speaker. On his entrance Mr. Rhodes was received with uproarious cheering, which was renewed when he rose to address the meeting, and it was some minutes before he could begin his speech.

He bitterly attacked Mr. Jones, one of the candidates for Port Elizabeth, who, he said, had opposed his work in the north. He called upon the electors to "chuck" Mr. Jones out, and said that Sir James Sivewright's election for the oldest Dutch constituency was a great blow for Krugerism, but not for the Dutch, who were with him. Mr. Rhodes declared that time after time he had addressed Dutch meetings and not one vote of censure had been passed against him. He spoke strongly against the Independents and said the true position would be to have two parties—Progressives and Bond—and to let them fight it out. He could work with the Dutch and be received by them, but was against Krugerism. That was the fight of the election, and they were going to win.

After referring to the great work in the north, Mr. Rhodes said that federation was very close, although the question did not rest with him. If President Kruger were egged on to treat the English race as slaves the English would have the Transvaal. He spoke boldly because he saw what was coming. He would never leave South Africa until he saw that there was no risk of President Kruger's dominating it. If he retired from public life his great projects would not be realised. He preferred to deal with people whose confidence he possessed, and preferred not to retire. He was determined to go on with the work of the junction of Egypt with the extension of South Africa. If he retired he did not know who would take his place. He regarded himself as the tie between north and south. If the Cape failed him he should join Natal.

Mr. Rhodes, in conclusion, earnestly appealed to the electors not to elect the Independent candidate. Let them send men to Parliament fully in touch with his ideas and they would help him greatly. A unanimous vote of thanks brought the meeting to a close.

THE CAPITULATION OF SANTIAGO.

THE London *Times* on Aug. 15 published a full account of the fighting at San Juan and El Caney, and on Aug. 16 followed this up with a history of the capitulation of Santiago. The special correspondent of the *Times* was not only an eye-witness of the fighting and of the subsequent events, but by request of the American general he acted as interpreter in the important interviews which immediately preceded the surrender. It is now evident that the fighting was very severe. At least 4000 men were killed and wounded in the two armies, out of forces not exceeding 30,000 in number. It is also clear that the mismanagement of the commissariat and hospital department, for which the United States War Office was to blame, was not worse than the practical blunders in the actual fighting—that the Americans made little use of artillery, and were guilty of a mistake that cost many lives in not attacking the enemy's flanks. "There was a complete lack of knowledge of the country among those who were responsible for the movement reflecting very adversely upon the Intelligence Department and not at all creditable on General Shafter." On the other hand, if the Americans were imperfectly led in the battle, the Spaniards seem once more to have thrown away their chances in the days that followed. They allowed their enemy to plant batteries and carry trenches round the north end of Santiago Bay, without an attempt to prevent him, thus losing their last chance of escape. Again, all through those miserable days which followed the battle, the Spaniards simply left the Americans alone. Then the Spanish general—whether Toral or Linares is responsible does not appear, for both took a part in the last act of the drama—surrendered while he still possessed food for six weeks and some 200 rounds of Mauser ammunition per man. Even over again the Spaniards failed through want of information or through want of energy to act upon it. They might have destroyed half the American force at the moment of landing, and they missed the opportunity. They might have caused General Shafter to lose one-third of his men in an assault, or to raise the seige; and they preferred to capitulate.

THE COST OF THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

THE Executive Council of the Amalgam

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

YORKSHIRE, after two days' play, defeated Lancashire at Manchester on Aug 12, by ten wickets :—

LANCASHIRE.

Mr A MacLaren b Rhodes	47	c Hunter b Rhodes	2
A Ward b Smith	30	c Hunter b Haigh	19
Tyldesley c Brown b Jackson	1	c Rhodes b Jackson	4
F H Sugg c Hirst b Jackson	2	b Jackson	6
Baker c Haigh b Rhodes	7	b Jackson	1
Mr C E Hartley c Hirst b Smith	9	c Haigh b Rhodes	8
Cuttell b Jackson	1	run out	11
Lancaster c Brown b Smith	2	b Smith	2
Briggs not out	10	b Smith	0
Mr W B Stoddart b Haigh	1	not out	0
Radcliffe hit wkt b Rhodes	0	b Smith	0
Byes	2	Leg-byes	7
Total	112	Total	64

YORKSHIRE.

J T Brown b Cuttell	22	Lord Hawke b Cuttell	12
Tunnicliffe b Cuttell	30	Rhodes l b w b Briggs	3
Denton c and b Lancaster	0	Hirst st Radcliffe b Briggs	0
Mr F W Milligan c and b Lancaster	3	Haigh not out	19
Mr F S Jackson c and b Cuttell	10	Hunter c Radcliffe b Briggs	7
Mr Ernest Smith c Tyldesley b Lancaster	0	Byes 2, l b 2	4
		Total	114

Second Innings.—J T Brown not out 32, Tunnicliffe not out 28, byes 2, l b 1—total (no wicket) 63.

At the Oval, Aug 13, Surrey beat Sussex by 73 runs :—

SURREY.

Abel c Butt b Killick	55	b Parris	3
Brockwell c Tate b Humphreys	19	b Parris	32
Holland c Murdoch b Humphreys	20	c Butt b Parris	13
Lockwood b Bean	1	c Smith b Parris	20
Hayward b Killick	3	b Killick	1
Mr J L A Jephson c Somerset b Tate	28	b Killick	69
Baldwin b Killick	6	c Butt b Parris	7
Mr K J Key c Humphreys b Smith	60	not out	27
Hayes st Butt b Killick	16	b Killick	4
Wood b Bean	12	c Bean b Tate	11
Richardson not out	0	b Tate	14
Byes 4, l b 8	12	No ball	1
Total	332	Total	192

SUSSEX.

Mr C B Fry b Richardson	45	c Wood b Brockwell	74
Killick c Wood b Richardson	11	b Richardson	0
Mr W L Murdoch b Lockwood	4	st Wood b Jephson	49
Mr A F Somerset b Richardson	4	b Hayes	2
Mr C L A Smith st Wood b Jephson	31	not out	8
J Bean c Hayward b Lockwood	1	l b w b Hayes	2
J Vine c Baldwin b Jephson	27	b Richardson	7
Parris c Hayes b Lockwood	49	b Richardson	8
Butt c Brockwell b Jephson	14	c and b Hayes	0
Tate not out	26	c and b Hayes	0
Humphreys run b Richardson	0	c Richardson b Hayes	1
Byes 8, l b 2, w l	11	Byes 4, l b 5, n b 1	10
Total	229	Total	231

At Cheltenham on Aug 13, Gloucestershire beat Warwickshire by five wickets :—

WARWICKSHIRE.

Walter Quaife c and b Townsend	6	c and b Townsend	1
Davey c Board b Townsend	58	b Jessop	4
Kinnear c Sewell b Jessop	29	c Sewell b Jessop	14
William Quaife c Grace b Townsend	3	c Grace b Townsend	20
Lilley b Townsend	50	c Hemingway b Townsend	38
Mr J F Byrne l b w, b Townsend	1	b Jessop	2
Diver c Board b Townsend	9	c Jessop b Townsend	10
Mr A C S Glover b Townsend	55	c Grace b Townsend	32
Santall c Champain b Townsend	57	l b w b Townsend	3
Whitehead not out	11	not out	0
Field-e Brown b Townsend	0	b Jessop	4
Byes 7, l b 2, n b 2	11	Byes 10, n b 2	12
Total	290	Total	183

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mr R W Rice b Byrne	28	not out	9
Mr W S A Brown c Lilley b Whitehead	57	b Byrne	16
Mr F H B Champain c and b Kinnear	33	c Santall b Whitehead	23
Mr C L Townsend b Whitehead	4	c Lilley b Byrne	0
Mr G H Sewell c Byrne b Devey	71	not out	1
Dr W G Grace c Walter Quaife b Whitehead	34		
Mr W Troup not out	31	b Devey	29
Mr G L Jessop c Santall b Whitehead	26		
Mr W McG Hemingway c and b Wm Quaife	24	c Wm Quaife b Whitehead	7
Board c Walter Quaife b Whitehead	17		
Wrathall c Byrne b Field	7		
Byes	14	Byes 2, w 2, n b 1	5
Total	346	Total 5 wkts	99

At Lord's, on Aug 13, Middlesex defeated Leicestershire by an innings 119 runs :—

MIDDLESEX.

Mr P F Warner c Geeson	76	A E Trott b Stocks	1
b Agar	70	Mr F H E Cunliffe c L Brown b Geeson	31
Mr J Douglas l b, w b Geeson	18	Mr A J Webbe not out	12
Mr F G J Ford b Woodcock	115	Mr E H Bray b Woodcock	1
Mr R N Douglas b Wood	51	Hearne c Stocks b Geeson	11
Mr A T Coode b Wood	4	Byes 17, l b 11	28
Mr C M Wells c Agar b Geeson	59	Total	479

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mr C J B Wood b Trott	28	c Warner b Trott	67
Knight b Hearne	16	c Warner b Ford	39
L Brown c Ford b Trott	12	c Bray b Trott	5
Mr H H Marriott b Trott	17	c Trott b Hearne	8
J Brown b Trott	4	b Trott	3
Coe c Coode b Trott	43	not out	37
Mr H Gorman c Hearne b Cunliffe	6	b Hearne	8
Mr F W Stocks b Cunliffe	0	b Trott	0
Geeson not out	16	b Trott	10
Agar c Ford b Trott	0	c R N Douglas b Hearne	0
Woolcock c Bray b Hearne	3	b Hearne	3
Byes 12, l b 3	15	Byes 17, w 2	19
Total	160	Total	200

At Taunton, on Aug 11, Kent, though they had to start their second innings 293 runs in arrear, drew their match with Somerset, who were handicapped by an accident to Mr S M J Woods. Scores : Somerset : 503, Mr S M J Woods 114, Mr V T Hill 116, Mr L C N Palairet 88, Mr R C N Palairet 81; Kent 210, Mr W H Patterson 38, and 348 for seven, Mrs H Day 79, Mr C J Burnup 56, Alec Hearne 54.

At Leeds, on Aug 16, after two days' play, Middlesex defeated Yorkshire by eight wickets—

YORKSHIRE.

Tunnicliffe c Bray b Trott	8	run out	31
J T Brown c Trott b Hearne	30	c Bray b Trott	5
Mr F S Jackson b Hearne	3	c Ford b Trott	1
Denton b Hearne	22	c and b Hearne	1
Mr E Smith c Ford b Trott	16	b Trott	3
Mr F W Milligan c Warner b Cunliffe	1	c Bray b Trott	0
Rhodes c Trott b Cunliffe	20	b Trott	0
Lord Hawke b Hearne	24	b Trott	0
Haigh c and b Trott	6	c Bray b Hearne	0
Hirst l b w b Trott	1	not out	2
Hunter not out	0	b Trott	0
Byes 6, l b 5	11	Byes 1, l b 1	2
Total	142	Total	45

MIDDLESEX.

Mr J Douglas b Smith	7	Mr C M Wells c Hirst b Rhodes	19
Mr P F Warner l b, w b Jackson	24	Trott l b w b Jackson	0
Mr A E Stoddart c and b Jackson	26	Mr F H E Cunliffe, not out	0
Mr F G J Ford b Haig	27	Mr E H Bray b Jackson	3
Mr R N Douglas c Hunter b Jackson	9	J T Hearne b Jackson	5
Total	138	Byes 3, l b 2	5

Second Innings—Mr J Douglas b Jackson 13, Mr P F Warner c Brown b Rhodes 13, Mr A E Stoddart not out 7, Mr F G J Ford not out 23, total 2 wickets 62.

At Clifton, on Aug 16, after two days' play, Gloucestershire beat Essex by an innings and eight runs :—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Dr W G Grace b Mead	20	Mr A G Richardson b Bull	18
Mr W Troup b Bull	100	Mr W G Grace jun c and b Bull	16
Mr C L Townsend c and b Reeves	5	Mr W S A Brown not out	14
Mr G H Sewell b Mead	31	Baird b Bull	2
Mr R W Rice b Bull	25	Wrathall c Fane b Mead	6
Mr G L Jessop c Carpenter b Bull	2	Byes 18, l b 3	21
		Total	260

ESSEX.

Carpenter b Townsend	2	b Townsend	3
Mr H G Owen c Brown b Townsend	0	l b w b Townsend	29
Mr P Perrin c Grace, jun b Jessop	5	b Jessop	37
Mr C McGahey b Jessop	15	c and b Townsend	19
Mr F L Fane, b Townsend	2	b Jessop	2
Mr C J Kortright c Grace jun b Townsend	4	b Townsend	10
Reeves st Board b Townsend	5	c Brown b Townsend	0
Russell not out	15	b Townsend	7
Mead c and b Townsend	0	Board b Townsend	15
Mr F G Bull b Townsend	17	c Board b Jessop	10
Young c Brown b Townsend	3	not out	0
Leg byes 6, n b 1	7	Byes 2 l b 1 n b 2	5
Total	105	Total	147

At the Oval, on Aug 17, Surrey defeated Kent by an innings and 315 runs :—

SURREY.

Abel b Martin	219	Hayes c Hearne b Bradley	23
Brockwell b Bradley	74	Braund not out	5
Holland c Hulis b Mason	17	Wood c Mason b Bradley	5
Lockwood b Hearne	84	Richardson b Bradley	0
Hayward c Hulish b Mason	37	Byes 4 l b 4 w 2 n b 3	13
Mr D L A Jephson b Wright	31	Total	531
Mr K J Key c Day b Mason	26		

KENT.

Mr C J Burnup c Hayes b Richardson	0	l b w b Hayes	16
Hearne A c b Richardson	11	c Wood b Lockwood	5
Mr J R Mason b Lockwood	24	c Holland b Lockwood	20
Mr W H Patterson b Richardson	3	c Wood b Lockwood	3
Mr S H Day b Lockwood	15	b Hayes	1
Rev W Rashleigh c Braund b Lockwood	7	c Brockwell b Lockwood	32
Mr B D Bannon c Abel b Lockwood	0	b Lockwood	13
Martin c Wood b Richardson	5	c Wood b Lockwood	2
Wright b Lockwood	2	not out	3
Hulish not out	0	b Lockwood	0
Mr W M Bradley b Richardson	6	b Lockwood	4
Byes 4, w l n b 1	6	No balls	2
Total	79	Total	170

At Brighton on Aug 17, Sussex defeated Lancashire by nine wickets :—

SUSSEX.

Mr C B Fry b Briggs	13	Vine c and b Cuttell	7
Mr P H Latham c Briggs b Cuttell	93	Parris Cuttell	2
Marlow c Murdoch b Tate	55	Butt not out	11
Tunnicliffe b Cuttell	0	Bean b Briggs	4
Mr G L A Smith c and b Briggs	1	Byes 2, l b 4, w 2	8
Killick l b w b Cuttell	0	Total	220
J Bean c Radcliffe b Cuttell	0		

Second Innings—Mr C B Fry b Baker 13, Mr P H Latham not out 29, Tate not out 22, byes 4, l b 1—total 69.

LANCASHIRE.

Mr A C MacLaren b Tate	1	b Tate	15
A Ward l b w b Parris	1	c Bean b Killick	4
Tyldesley c Killick b Tate	25	b Bean	44
F H Sugg, b Parris	1	b Tate	12
Mr C R Hartley b Parris	4	c and b Bean	15
Baker c Fry b Baker	0	st Butt b Tate	63
Mr A Eccles, st Butt b Parris	7	run out	3
Cuttell b Tate	17	c Parris b Tate	15
Briggs, b Tate	3	b Humphreys	22
Payne c Fry b Tate	0	c Killick, b Tate	0
Radcliffe not out	1	not out	4
Byes	4	Byes 22 l b 3 n b 1	26
Total	64	Total	228

At Leicester, on Aug. 17, Leicestershire defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 103 runs :—

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mr C J B Wood c Charlesworth b Davison	80	Whitehead, st Wright b Storer	17
Knight c Charlesworth b Davison	55	Geeson, b Sugg	28
L Brown c Davidson b Walker	8	Mr F W Stocks, b Sugg	7
Mr H H Marriott, run out	85	Woodcock, b Bottom	24
Coe b Walker	4	Whitesi e, not out	4
Mr C E de Trafford c Storer b Davidson	14	Byes, 11 l b 3	14
		Total	346

DERBYSHIRE.

Mr L G Wright c and b Geeson	4	b Stocks	1
Mr S H Evershed st Whiteside b Geeson	22	b Geeson	18
Mr G A Marsden b Geeson	0	b Stocks	1
Bagshawe c Stocks b Geeson	15	c Whiteside b Geeson	0
Storer, c Knight b Coe	15	not out	33
Mr E J Ashcroft c Marriott b Woodcock	60	b Geeson	2
W Sugg c Woolcock b Coe	17	c and b Stocks	0
Bottom c Whitehead b Geeson	1	c Stocks b Geeson	7
Mr A Charlesworth b Woodcock	6	b Geeson	0
F Davidson not out	4	c Woodcock b Geeson	2
Mr G G Walker c Knight b Geeson	4	c Whiteside b Geeson	6
Byes 3 l b 2 w 1 n o 2	8	Byes	13
Total	156	Total	87

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, AUG. 16.

Royal Artillery.—Lt-Col and Col J A F Nutt is placed on half pay, on completion of five years services as a Supernumerary Lieutenant-colonel. Lt-Col P S H Pollard-Urquhart retires on retired pay. The undermentioned Majors to be Lieut-colonels—Colonels —A H Hewat, vice F E R Pollard-Urquhart, H G Weir, vice Brevet Col J A F Nutt, Major B D Porterfield district Officer is placed on retired pay. The undermentioned Captains to be Majors—R W Blunt, from the Seconded List, to complete establishment, A L Molesworth, vice D F Downing, retired, W L Brock Smith, on augmentation, J M Burt, from the Seconded List, on augmentation, C H Milward, on augmentation, C D King, vice A H Hewat, E S F Wilkes, Indian Ordinance Department, D A B Preston, from the Seconded List, vice H G Weir. A B Chamberlin District Officer vice B D Porterfield, Capt J C Kirk retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform. Capt H R Adair is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept, Capt the Hon F R Bingham, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice W A Matthews, deceased, Capt E Turner District Officer, from supernumerary, to be Captain, vice A B Chamberlin. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains—A F Anderson, from the Seconded List, vice A L Molesworth, n S E W Russell, vice W L Brock Smith, H G Bond, from the Seconded List, vice C H Milward, C N B Ballard, on augmentation, W P Saunders, on augmentation. H M Elliot, on augmentation. A A Mollardy, vice C D King, W P Currie, from the Seconded List, vice J C Kirk, R Geoghegan, vice J A Tyler, appointed Adjutant, Lieut G C Sturrock is seconded for service in the Indian Ordnance Dept. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—G E J A West, C B Schreiber. The undermentioned Cadets are appointed to the Royal Artillery in the London Gazette of July 1, 1898, with effect from June 24, 1898, should have been described as now stated—viz—Sec Lieut C H Browning, from 4th Bn Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Sec Lieut A Clarke, from 5th Bn Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Lieut F E Andrewes, from the Suffolk Artillery, Sec Lieut J R Colville, from 1st Vol Bn Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Sec Lieut R G Maturin, from 3rd Bn Essex Regt, Lieut J W R Disney, from R M L I, Hong Kong—Singapore battalion—Subadar Jewala Singh is placed on retired pay.

Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Lieut A V Johnson, Adjutant, to be Captain, to complete establishment.

Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Capt G F Phillips is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers, Sec Lieut H L Mourilyan is seconded for service on the West Coast of Africa.

Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut K C Wright is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers, the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut J Leader is antedated to May 25, 1895 vice K C Wright

Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—Lieut L M Farrell retires from the service, receiving a gratuity

South Wales Borderers—Lieut C J Safford to be Captain, vice N Burrows, seconded for service under the Foreign Office, Sec Lieut R P Crawley to be Lieutenant, vice C P Safford

Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Sec Lieut H V Lockwood, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be second Lieutenant, vice H R Yorke, who exchanges

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut the Hon G B Molesworth to be Captain, vice H B Walker, seconded, Capt the Hon G B Molesworth is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department

Royal Sussex Regt—Capt C H Ashurst to be Major, vice G L Thomson, promoted, Lieut S D Worgan is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department

Hampshire Regt—Capt W de L Williams is seconded for special extraregimental employment

Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Capt N W Cuthbertson to be Major, vice J H C Coode, promoted

King's Shropshire Light Infantry—Second Lieut H G Bryant to be Lieutenant, vice H M Smith, seconded

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Sec Lieut M Pratt to be Lieutenant, vice C E de V Beauclerk, seconded

Manchester Regt—The undermentioned Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, to complete establishment :—E M Baker, F H Dorlin, and C Fitz G H Trueman

Highland Light Infantry—Capt T C Ross is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers, the restoration of the establishment of Super Capt A G Balfour is antedated to April 30, 1898, vice T C Ross.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Sec Lieut H R Yorke, from the Cameronians Scottish Rifles, to be second Lieutenant, vice H V Lockwood, who exchanges

Rifle Brigade The Prince Consort's Own—Sec Lieut J A Innes, to be Lieutenant, vice C V N Percival, seconded

Army Service Corps—Qmr and Hon Lieut S Reid retires on retired pay

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut Col C F Pollock, M B, to be Colonel, vice W A Catherwood, M D, promoted The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels :—J Stevens M B, R C Sibbald, W L Lane, M B, P J Dempsey, M D, E S Wallis, J W H Flanagan, C P Lloyd, V C, J G McNeece, M D O'Connell, A S W Young, J J Falvey, F R C S I, H R O Cross, 1st Life Guards and C Seymour M B

School of Military Engineering—Major T de la H Brobertson, R E, to be an Instructor, vice Major G H Sim, R E, whose period of service in that appointment has expired, Capt A C de L Jolly de Lotbiniere, R E, to be an Assistant-Instructor, vice Capt, H F Gaynor, R E, whose period of service in that appointment has expired, Lieut J B Mac George, R E, to be an Assistant Instructor, vice Capt E M Paul, R E, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Indian Staff Corps—The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List,—T W Hogg and H B Jacob.

Army Pay Dept—The undermentioned officers to be Paymasters,—Capts A B Nolan and C I Scott, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieut F H Mackenzie, the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Capts C V Hale, A F Mackenzie and H Harvey, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians, G W B Brett, the Norfolk Regt, and W H Beavis, R M L I, and Lieut R de B Huntsman, the Northamptonshire Regt.

Brevet—The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels,—C A R Sage, I S C, E Bruce, I S C, J J S Cruishanke, 5th Lancers.

Memoranda—Col R Upsher, C B, D S O, from Colonel Commanding the 5th Sirhind Field Hospital District, to be Major General, in succession to Lieut Gen H F Davies, retired, Col R D E Lockhart, Colonel on the Staff commanding Royal Artillery, Woolwich District, is placed on retired pay, Col E Baldridge, C B, R A, Superintendent Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, is placed on the Retired List, Lt Col J Ritchie, R A, empl yed at the War Office, is placed on retired pay, Lt Col J M A Wedd, half pay, retires on retired pay, Major A Grant, R E, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant Colonel in Canada, whilst employed as Assistant Adjutant, Lieut E P C Giroud, D S O, R E, to have the temporary rank of Major whilst employed as President of the Egyptian Railway Board, Senior Assistan Surgeon and Hon Surgeon and Hon Surg Capt W M Mitchell, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, to be granted the honorary rank of Surgeon Major, Riding Master and Hon Lieut J Nicholas, upon the Seconded List, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

Reserve of Officers—Capt J W Evans, 1st London Royal Engineers Volunteers, resigns his commission Lieut L G Hamilton, 24th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Lieutenant.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Lt John McMullen M B 3rd Vol Bn the King's Liverpool Regt, to be Surgeon Lieutenant.

Honourable Artillery Company of London—The Right Rev Alfred Earle, D D, Bishop of Marlborough, to be Chaplain.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—S C Nesbeth, to Colossus, for service in Coastguard at Ilfracombe, addl

Lieutenants—S H Agnew, to Caledonia Aug 30, R H Keate, to Trombay, S Lt L C Prestidge, to Vernon stuff, temporary, T H F Story, to Vernon, additional undated

Lieutenant R N R—C G Guy, to Vernon, additional Aug 13

Midshipmen—G F Parsons, to Ramillies, H C Leigh, M C C Miers, and G C Wynter, to Royal Oak, A H Norman, C E Aglionby, S A G Hill, and A H Walker, to Force, R C Davenport, A K Edgill, and R S MacFarlane, to Hawke, D B N North, H L Street, H H Latham, and C Fallaup, to Illustrious, G H J Parker and N O Nell to Hood, V T Gipps and H C Carmichael, to Arthur, J W Rainier, S Robertson, and F P Sanders, to Doris Sept 15

Chief Engineer—E A Short, to Vivid, additional, for Sharpshooter undated

Engineers—C B Lecky, to Vivid, additional, R W Toman, to Hibernia, additional undated, E D Mallinson, to Victory supernumerary Aug 9, F Main, to Victory, additional for Flirt undated

Staff Surgeons—A G Wildey, to Hawke, H J Hadden, B A, M B, to Cruiser Aug 15, H Meikle, to Pearl Aug 18

Surgeons—P M May, to Vivid Aug 13, H Hunt, to Northampton Aug 15, J Grant, M B, to Malta Hospital, B F Parish, to Ramillies, G T Bishop, to Raven, M P Jones, to Vulcan, H Newsome, M B, to Resolution Aug 13

Naval Instructors—H Holland, B A, to President, for R N College C Morgan, N A, to Prince George Aug 20

Staff Paymasters J Green to Ganges Aug 15, F J Krabbe to Alexandra Aug 15, and for service as secretary to Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves Sept 1

Paymaster—F C Leonard, to Victory, additional, for service in Duke of Wellington July 8

Clerk—S P Silver, promoted to rank of Assistant-Paymaster with seniority of July 4

Gunners—J A S Potter, to Vivid, for Pique, in reserve Aug 9

Boatswains—F Middleton, to be transferred to Sharpshooter undated E J Bishop, to Victory, for Duke of Wellington

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers—W Amsden, to Australia, for service at East Preston, P F Lauchlan to Adamant, for service at Howth Aug 3

Admiralty, Aug 2—Engr C E Shore has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet July 9

Assistant-Paymaster W H le Brun has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet July 15

Aug 16—In accordance with the provision of the Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Chandrik K Ball has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain July 15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE City Line steamer City of Dublin, 2,154 tons, Captain J. Rae, sailed on Saturday last for Karachee, with the same-bottom cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain G. Craig, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, and coast ports, with a general cargo, and duty paid salt.

THE Hall Line s s Branksome Hall, 2,555 tons, Captain W. H. Hood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karrachee 2nd September, with Lieut and Mrs. Crichton and one deck passenger.

THE Florio-Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Letimbro, 1,401 tons, Captain G. Belsito, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hongkong, (11th August) with a general cargo, and 55 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Culma, 1,464 tons, Captain J B Groom, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Rangoon (12th August), via Colombo, Tuticorin, Alleppy and Cochin, with a general cargo, and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurrachee (1st September) with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs W G Tinkom, Mr Allen, Mr Wray, Miss Stranaek, Mrs Monday, Mr and Mrs Retson, Mr Mahomed Said, Mr Fazel Hussan and 23 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson	...	A Munjee
Secundersha (schr)	9	Nacoda	...	...
Hafsee	372	Nacoda	...	A Munjee
Ramdoo	1407	Hudson	...	T M & Co
Nizam	2041	Craig	Calcutta	T & Co
India	2591	Robertson	Jeddah, &c.	A M & Co
Bombay	2449	Turner	Calcutta &c.	J & Co
Canning	1464	Keough	...	R M & S
Culma	1464	Groom	...	M M & Co
Bengal	2752	Wibmer	...	P & O Co
Lombro	1401	Belsito	...	Rub Co
Dumra	764	Russell	...	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
B	Dilo	3127	Pickering	...	tail	P M & Co
C	King Arthur	1047	Owen	R S Ports	3-9	B & P S N Co
F	Chilka	1477	Morton	...	...	M M & Co
H&J	H M S Magpie					
	and Seaserim		Fleet R N			R Navy
K	Teleford	2939	Deogneage	Antwerp	8-9	E N & Co
L	Bahadur	829	Aumed	...	...	Shprd & Co
L	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)	...	...	H Josiah
M M	Maru	1959	Nishimaru	Tuticorin	7-9	N Y Kaisha
N	Canara	1216	Stabb	Zanzibar	9	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	524	...	Shprd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Fakeer	Do
Kaveri	552	Fakeer	Do
Ponani	552	Ahamed	Bhavnagar 3-9 Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
3	Shipmore	2432	Pizzarello	Genoa	13-9	F Balduino
5	Ambage	2813	Gadd	London	10-9	P & O S N Co
7	Alija	1173	Perla	Calcutta	10-9	A L S N Co
8	Valetta	2244	Miles	Penang	10-9	A L S N Co
14	Raventhaler	1828	Freedon	Karachi	10-9	Glade & Co
15	Juboda	390	...	...	...	F C Jeosub

MERCWETHER DRY DOCK.

Ula	5400 gross tons	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Culma s	Groom	Rangoon, Aug 12
3	Bengal s	Wibmer	Aden, Aug 28
	Letimbro s	Belsito	Hongkong, Aug 11
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Sept 1
4	Branksome Hall s.	Hood	Karachi, Sept 2

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
3	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi
	Mobile s	Miller	Aden
	Pak Ling s	Allen	Marseilles & London
	Nizam s	Craig	Calcutta, &c
	City of Dublin s	Rae	Karachi
	Clyde s	Denny	Aden
	R I M S Mayo	St John	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Bengal, for Aden
" Culma, for Calcutta, &c

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—5 cases stationery etc, Thacker and Co, 14 cases tobacco manufactured Bagrudin Nazarally, 11 bales printing papers Khemraj Shreeerushnadas, 4 cases medicine F S Madon and Co, 2 hogsheads whisky and 69 cases portwine Phipson and Co, 105 cases portwine Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee, 2 cases perfumed spirit and 1 case chemicals A M Sodder, 4 cases medicine, 2 cases table salt, 2 cases ham and 2 cases bacon etc, 25 algee Nusserwanjee, 1 case soap, 2 cases chemicals, 10 cases cheese, 2 cases provision and 1 case medicine Cowasjee Ruttonjee and Sons, 4 cases medicine, etc, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 1 case stationery Hussanally Abdoonally, 13 cases provision, 10 cases glasswares, 4 cases confectionery Co, 6 cases bacon and 1 case loaf sugar A M Sodder, 100 cases candles Ludha Khraim and Co, 10 packages medicine Phillips and Co, 98 cases old tons oils Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 7 cases envelopes Nazarally Cumroodin.

Ula s—23 cases provision, 25 cases venigar and 12 cases medicine etc Furdoonjee Rustomjee and Co, 95 cases oilmans stores and 2 cases provision D Dadabhoy, 50 drums turpentine G Rajbhoy and Co, 5 drums turpentine G Mooljee and Co, 7 cases medicine etc Girdhur Gokuldas, 55 drums turpentine M S A Hoosein Tyebjee, 14 barrels and 2 cases biscuits, 23 cases oilmanstores and 10 cases medicine etc Pestonjee Manchersjee Warden

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—50 cases slates Abdulla Ameroodin, 13 bales writing papers Nazarally Cumroodin, 5 casks and 200 drums chemicals Phillipps and Co

FROM HULL.

Dido s—8 cases writing papers and 3 cases envelopes A H Kikabhoy, 300 barrels chemicals D Dewchand, 40 drums chemicals Heptools Shaikadum and Co, 150 hogsheads ale Charles Phillimore and Co

FROM BORDEAUX.

Carthage s—225 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste s—5 cases glass beads W H Nebel and Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—663 cwt rapeseed and 7 0 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers, 14 cases opium P and O Company, 8 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 22 cwt gum Ally Mahomed Hassum

FOR DUNKIRK.

Branksome Hall s—1000 cwt poppyseed Owen and Okell, 1000 cwt buffalo horns R Kaderbhoy, 60 0 cwt oilcakes and 399 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co, 1800 cwt linseed and 1937 cwt poppyseed Finlay Muir and Co, 4000 cwt poppyseed R Kaderbhoy, 12056 cwt linseed, 4000 cwt poppyseed and 4017 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers, 400 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Telesfora s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 11 bales hemp Sirval and Chloy

FOR HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—230 bales cotton E Spinner and Co. 2001 cwt rapeseed Owen and Okell, 1000 cwt myrabollams N Futehally and Co, 5.0 cwt myrabollams Jotha Premjee

FOR HULL.

Dido s—1000 cwt jooari A Bisschack and Co

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—300 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—300 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—360 lbs tea J Neuberg

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1898.

There will be drill at the Riding School for all Members, (Tuesdays excepted) at 7 a.m.

NOTICES.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
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For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
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REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects.

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.

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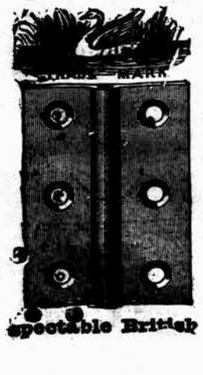

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Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

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A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

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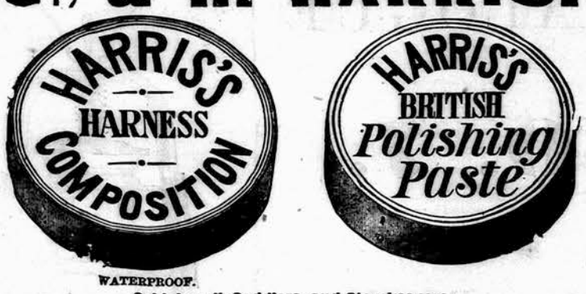

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE

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RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT and VELVETY.

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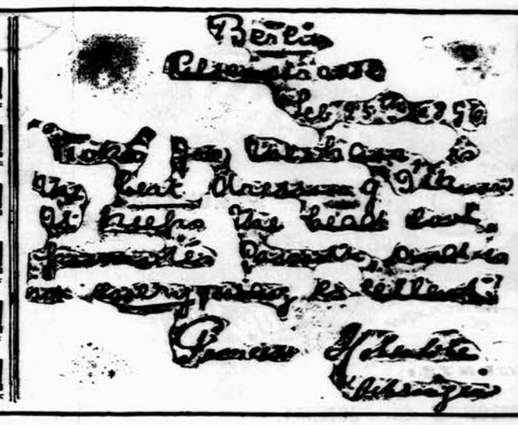

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For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

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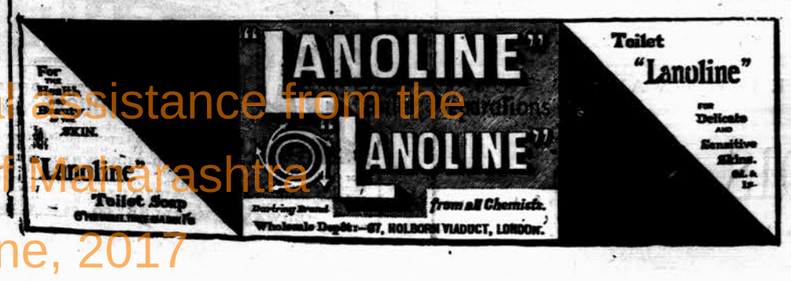

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FER BRAVAIS must effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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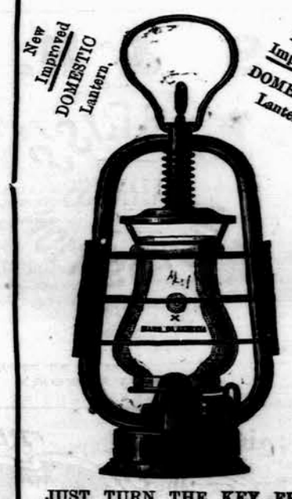

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THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 7/6 size) 5/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

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